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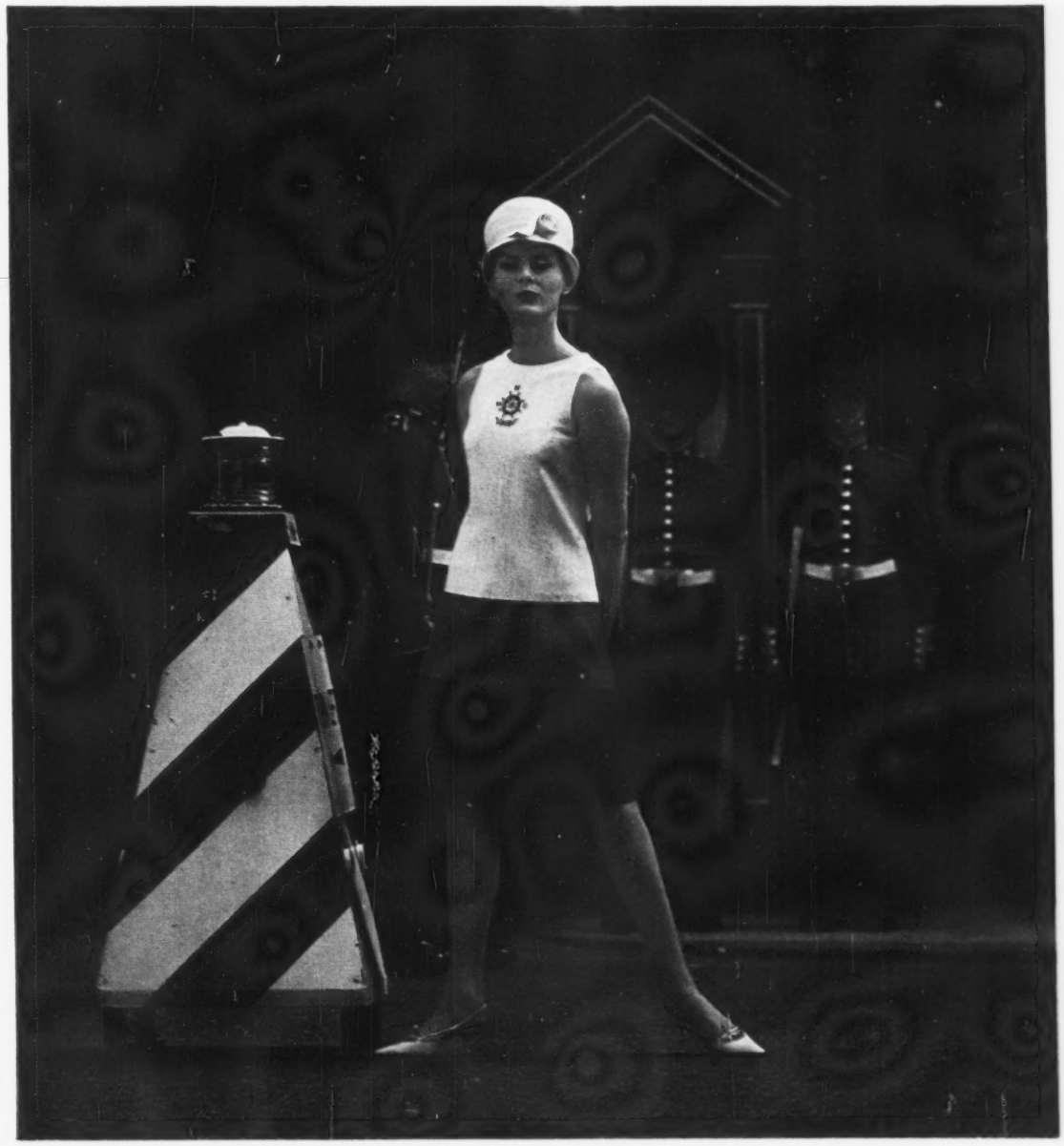

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The British Textile Industries in the Last Decade

FROM 1951 TO 1961 production in the textile sector of industry (Order X of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification) fell by 7 per cent. though output in productive industry as a whole increased by 33 per cent. The production index for the grouped textile industries, however, is an average which conceals divergent trends in the individual industries which make up the sector. In this article the textiles sector is considered in the perspective of the economy and the experience of the more important textile industries is examined against the slow decline during the last decade in textiles as a whole.

The constituent sectors of the 'Textile Industry' are as follows, the headings being the Minimum List Headings 411-429 of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958:

Production of Man-made Fibres.
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres.
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres.
Woollen and Worsted.
Jute.
Rope, Twine and Net.
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.
Lace.
Carpets.
Narrow Fabrics.
Made-up Textiles (Household Textiles, handkerchiefs, canvas goods and sacks).
Textile Finishing.
Other Textile Industries. (Asbestos, and Hair, Fibre and Kindred Industries).

In mid-1962 the textile industries in Great Britain accounted for a labour force (operatives and other employees in manufacturing activities) of approximately 804,000 (some 9 per cent. of manufacturing industry).

In 1961 it is estimated that the net output of the textile industries was approaching £700 million (over 7½ per cent. of total manufacturing industry) and according to the results of detailed Censuses of Production the textile group accounted for some 12 per cent. of manufacturing net output in 1951 and 8 per cent. in 1958.

In recent years the sector has had an average annual investment of around £57 million (some 7 per cent. of that in manufacturing industry).

The value of direct exports of the textile group, in this instance wool and hair tops and Class D, Division 6, 7, 8 and 9, of the Export List, in 1961 was £289 million (including £40 million of tops of wool and hair), or 9 per cent. of total exports. The value of imports of textile manufactures in 1961 was £147 million or 3 per cent. of United Kingdom imports.

EXPORT TRENDS

A special supplement on pages i-xxxii of this issue deals with trends of exports of manufactured goods by the United Kingdom and other main exporting countries. An earlier report was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 29, 1961.

A 140 ft. long endless belt conveyor aids the make-up of knitted garments in the Mansfield, Notts., factory of Forster, Clay and Ward Ltd.

Production in the Textile Industry over 1951-1961

Table 1 shows the relative importance of the various industries of the textiles sector as measured by their net output in 1958, and changes in output expressed as index numbers with 1958 = 100 (essentially these index numbers reflect changes in the value of net output, measured at constant prices).

The table brings out these features:

(a) the susceptibility of the textile industries to regular cyclical

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Front Cover Photograph

One of the new styles in British cotton which is currently being shown in a series of fashion parades in Australia as part of the Cotton Board's promotion activities. The Fashion House Group of London were invited by the Cotton Board to make their choice of British fabrics and to style garments which illustrate current fashion thinking and some of the important trends in British cotton fabrics.

British Textile Industries in the Last Decade *(Continued)*

variations in output. The extent of the 1952 and 1958 recessions in textiles overall may be gauged from the index for the sector as a whole. The much more marked impact of the cycle on cotton spinning and weaving, man-made fibre production and on textile finishing is also apparent.

(b) the lack of growth over the decade in the textile sector as a whole compared with the average rate of growth of 2·9 per cent. per annum in United Kingdom manufacturing industry.

(c) wide variations in growth in individual textile industries (in such comparisons a great deal clearly depends on the base periods selected). The vigorous growth in man-made fibre production, however, is particularly noteworthy. It is due in the main to the rapid expansion in output of synthetic fibres (Table 2) which are generally more expensive than other man-made fibres and are consequently accorded a proportionately greater weight in the official index.

With regard to cyclical fluctuations in textile output, changes in the short term in consumer spending on clothing are usually slight and many of the changes in the rates of activity in the textile industry have their origin in changes in the stock position of textile distributors and manufacturers. This is to say that small changes in consumer spending are associated, after time lags of varying lengths and changes, often involuntary, in the level of stocks, with much bigger changes in purchases by retailers, wholesalers and converters. The magnification of changes in the rate of ordering is transmitted back to the earliest manufacturing processes with the accumulated stock changes becoming progressively more marked as the distance from the final consumer increases. A possibly extreme example of the cumulative effect of such stock changes was given in a study* of the 1951-52 recession in which it was estimated that a reduction of 14 per cent. in the second quarter of 1952 compared with the 1951 average in retail sales and net exports of rayon manufactures, was associated with reductions of 18, 38, and 58 per cent. in deliveries of finished cloth, grey cloth production, and rayon production respectively.

Some Reasons for Lack of Growth

A number of reasons may be adduced for the unfavourable trend in output of textiles compared with output in manufacturing industry overall. In the home market between 1951 and 1961 consumers' expenditure on clothing other than footwear increased more slowly than consumers' expenditure in total. There were at the same time increases in imports of textiles and particularly of cotton textiles in the second half of the decade (Table 4). In the export field some traditional British markets have been reduced by the starting-up of local textile industries in the newly developing countries while the imposition from time to time of import restrictions for balance of payments or other reasons in certain major Commonwealth markets and high tariffs has not been without adverse effects. The major factor, however, has probably been the rapid expansion of the textile industries in Italy and certain low cost countries, notably Japan and Hong Kong. These expanded industries made severe inroads in a number of overseas markets to the disadvantage of the British exporter.

The Cotton Industry

The 'Cotton Industry' includes not only the processing of cotton but also the spinning, doubling, weaving and finishing of man-made fibres, both rayon and synthetic, on the cotton system – indeed in 1961 output of woven man-made fibre and mixture cloths amounted to a third of the total output of woven cloth by the industry (Table 2). For all practical purposes the indices at Table 1 for spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres, for weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres and for textile finishing may be regarded as indicative of production in the three main sub-divisions of the cotton industry. Viewed in this way the industry accounted for about one-third of the net output of the textiles sector as a whole in 1961.

As can be seen from the indices for the run of years given in Table 1 the cotton textile industry is notoriously susceptible to cyclical fluctuations in activity, often in three year cycles. Comparison between 1951 which was a boom year and 1961 when the industry was in recession is therefore distorted. Indeed, 1951 was quite exceptional even for a boom year owing to the onset of the Korean war in addition to the stimulus of the world-wide need to make good the post-1945 shortages of cotton textiles. Nevertheless, since the cotton industry of this country reached a post-war peak of employment and output in 1951,

*Stock changes as a factor in demand – A. M. Alfred and R. N. Utiger.

British Textile Industries in the Last Decade *(Continued)*

that year is an interesting starting point for a review of recent years. Between 1951 and 1958, when the first announcement of possible Government financial assistance to the industry was made, the average number of employees at work in spinning fell from 116,000 to 84,000 and output of single yarns from a weekly average (for 1951 over 52 weeks and for 1958 over 53 weeks) of 20·7 million lb. to 14·8 million. In weaving employment fell from 140,000 to 93,000 and output from an average of 56.9 million linear yards a week to 38·3 million. The decline over these years was due not only to the rise in imports referred to below but also to a loss of export markets.

In the period up to 1958 the industry had become increasingly concerned at the substantial growth in the volume of unrestricted duty-free imports from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong and in 1959 agreements to restrain exports of cloth to the United Kingdom were negotiated by the Cotton Board with the industries of these countries. In 1959, too, the Cotton Industry Act provided for a Government contribution towards the cost of compensation for eliminating excess capacity under Reorganization Schemes and for grants towards expenditure incurred on re-equipment or modernization.

The cyclical recovery in demand in 1959-1960 was exaggerated as a result of fears that the reduction of capacity under the Reorganization Schemes would lead to a shortage of cloth. Order books in Lancashire lengthened as users doubled or trebled their orders and many would-be purchasers looked abroad for new suppliers. It seems evident now that too much cloth was ordered in 1959 and 1960 in excess of the need and stocks were built up to high levels. In consequence orders dwindled from the end of 1960 onwards. This was a major factor in the 1961-1962 recession. Over the last 12-18 months imports have fallen considerably as stocks have been reduced to more normal levels.

Woollen and Worsted

Cyclical fluctuations apart, the level of output in the woollen and worsted industry, which accounted for 22 per cent. of the net output of the textile sector as a whole in 1961, remained remarkably constant over the period 1951-1961. Though the United Kingdom industry's share of world production fell over this period, only the United States and Japanese industries are of comparable size. Production of tops of wool, hair and man-made fibres in 1961 was 40 per cent. more than in 1951 and 10 per cent. more than the annual average over the decade. The general trend in output of worsted yarn was upward during the decade and the 1961 figure was the highest for over ten years (Table 2); a feature was the increase in output of hand-knitting yarn, deliveries of which more than doubled between 1951 and 1961; between 1960 and 1961 the increase was 21 per cent. Woven fabrics have fared worse than the earlier sections, woollen fabrics more so than worsteds. Deliveries of woollen fabrics in 1961 were 25 per cent. below the 1951 figure or 16 per cent. below the average for the 10 years.

Imports of tops and yarns into the United Kingdom during the period were insignificant compared with production. Imports of woven wool fabrics which amounted to over 25 million sq. yds. in 1961 were concentrated in woollen cloths. The chief supplier was Italy.

The industry is important in the export field and supplies a large number of markets throughout the world. The United Kingdom is by far the largest individual exporter of wool tops and has generally kept pace with an upward trend in world exports, increasing by 20 per cent. between 1955 and 1961 to retain a United Kingdom share of around 40 per cent. of world trade. United Kingdom exports of yarn increased between 1951 and 1961 by 18 per cent. though world trade

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A new weekly table of economic indicators bringing together in convenient form some of the more important statistical series relating to economic activity in the United Kingdom, appears for the first time on page 1056.

Production in the Textile Industry

TABLE 1:

	Net Output 1958	Index of Production 1958 = 100															
	£ million	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961 Jan.-June	1962 Jan.-June
Total textile industry	615·3	99	106	115	115	94	111	115	113	110	111	100	106	110	107	108	104
Of which:																	
Man-made fibres	47·9	55	66	80	85	62	89	92	103	105	117	100	124	155	155	155	173
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	81·8	133	137	145	150	103	125	134	119	114	117	100	101	101	91	96	84
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	84·1	122	132	144	152	118	132	142	124	117	116	100	95	95	91	96	85
Textile finishing	57·9	109	124	136	137	106	122	122	116	113	111	100	106	109	101	105	95
Woollen and worsted	136·7	105	110	116	104	95	110	111	111	110	111	100	109	110	107	111	104
Hosiery and other knitted goods	83·8	76	85	93	89	79	97	95	100	107	103	100	107	116	121	111	112
Carpets	31·0	63	72	83	79	76	85	95	93	85	95	100	101	104	99	99	101
Narrow fabrics	13·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	112	110	106	100	102	107	105	107	102
Total, all U.K. productive industry (*a*)		74	79	83	86	84	89	94	99	100	101	100	105	112	114	114	115

(*a*) Here and in the text, manufacturing industry mining and quarrying, construction and gas, electricity and water.

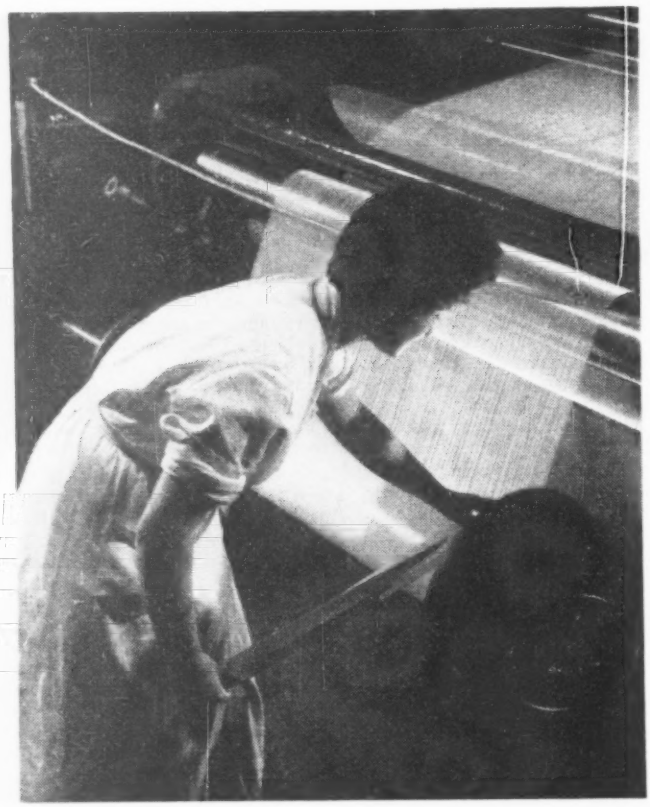
Output of Selected Textile Products

TABLE 2:

	Unit	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Man-made fibres (a):												
Continuous filament yarn:												
Synthetic	Mn. lbs.	9	11	13	19	30	35	46	47	58	82	88
Other	,,	207	145	204	200	203	193	184	143	177	187	175
Staple fibre:												
Synthetic	,,	4	6	7	7	11	16	25	20	30	52	58
Other	,,	165	124	198	223	229	240	238	212	249	271	247
Single yarn spun in the cotton industry:												
Cotton and cotton waste yarns	,,	968	673	792	842	747	702	727	631	606	596	554
Spun man-made fibre and mixture yarns (including other waste)	,,	109	97	161	155	132	147	149	152	153	155	133
Woven cotton cloth	Mn. linear yds.	2,202	1,691	1,864	1,994	1,781	1,612	1,628	1,429	1,337	1,294	1,235
Woven man-made fibre and mixture cloth	,,	759	601	769	781	698	702	660	601	590	617	607
Woollen and worsted yarns:												
Woollen yarn	Mn. lbs.	302	277	314	313	317	297	304	288	313	303	281
Worsted yarn (b)	,,	199	178	221	226	222	233	234	206	232	245	246
Woven wool and mixture cloth (b): (excluding blankets):												
Woollen	Mn. Sq. yds.	245	222	241	237	235	223	217	195	206	196	183
Worsted	,,	174	156	171	178	175	174	177	154	159	170	169

(a) For years prior to 1960, unofficial estimates published in the American 'Textile Organon.' (b) Deliveries.

British Textile Industries in the Last Decade *(Continued)*



A girl at the Pontypool factory of British Nylon Spinners prepares a warp from nylon yarn. This warp will eventually be sent to one of the company's customers to be woven into another of the hundreds of attractive nylon fabrics now being made in Britain.

increased proportionately more. United Kingdom exports of woollen and worsted fabrics fell slightly between 1954 and 1961 though world trade increased by almost 40 per cent. (Table 3). In terms of weight United Kingdom exports of fabrics fell behind those of Italy but in terms of value they remained the highest, the average price of Italian exports being less than half that of the United Kingdom. Japan's exports of fabric also increased over the period. In the latter half of the decade exports of wool fabrics to the United States were hampered, first by the operations of the tariff quota system introduced in 1956 and subsequently by the sharp increases in import duties imposed at the beginning of 1961 in place of the tariff quota. Import restrictions in Commonwealth markets also affected the industry's exports.

Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods

This industry which is concerned with manufacturing socks, stockings and a wide range of other knitted goods and fabrics, accounted in 1961 for 15 per cent. of the net output of the textile industries as a whole. Over the period 1951-1961 production increased by an average of 3·1 per cent., a rate of growth slightly more than that for productive industry as a whole and surpassed among the textile industries only by man-made fibre production.

There was a marked increase during the period under review in usage by the industry of synthetic fibres which increased from 5,500 thousand lb. in 1951 to 44,500 thousand lb. in 1961. More recently, processed – bulked, textured, crimp or stretch – synthetic continuous filament yarns have been used on an increasing scale in the production of knitted fabric, knitted outerwear and short hose. A characteristic use is in stretch socks where fewer sizes are needed to fit all sizes of foot.

Features of output in recent years have been an increase between 1959 and 1961 of almost a quarter in manufacturers' sales by quantity of women's full length stockings (the increase in sales by value was less marked) and sharply increased production of knitted fabrics due in part to important technological improvements in knitting machines and yarns and in part to a fashion inspired shift from woven fabrics. The boom in knitted fabrics has been such that knitting machines are no longer confined to the traditional industry and centres, but have been installed, albeit on a small scale, in a number of weaving establishments. Growth in output of knitted fabric of synthetic fibres has been rapid. Warp-knitted synthetic fibre fabrics increased from 2 million lb. in 1954 to 6·5 million lb. in 1958 and 11·0 million lb. in 1961. Other ('weft') knitted synthetic fibre fabrics increased from 0·1 million lb. in 1958 to 0·8 million lb. in 1960 and 2·2 million lb. in 1961.

Production of Man-made Fibres

This industry is concerned with the manufacture by extrusion of rayon and synthetic continuous filament and of staple fibre but not directly with their subsequent processing, that is, spinning, doubling, throwing, texturing and weaving or knitting, which in general are carried on in the traditional textile industries. In 1961 the industry accounted for 11 per cent. of the net output of the textile industries as a whole. Between 1951 and 1961 production increased far more quickly than in any other textile industry and at a rate over twice that of United Kingdom productive industry as a whole.

The importance of man-made fibres as a textile material is brought out by a comparison of total man-made fibre deliveries to the home trade in 1961 – which in quantity terms amounted to 464 million lb. – with home consumption of raw cotton at 551 million lb., and raw wool at 491 million lb. A striking feature of the textiles 'scene' during the 'fifties' was the rapid rise in production of the synthetic fibres (Nylon, Terylene, Acrilan, Courtelle, etc.). After sharp increases in the years to 1957, production more than doubled between 1957 and 1961 (Table 2). Further increases in productive capacity are planned for the near future.

Carpets

This industry, one of the more buoyant of the textile industries, accounted for about 5 per cent. of the net output of the textiles sector as a whole in 1961. Over the period 1951-1961 production increased on average by 2·3 per cent. per annum. Though 1961 was not a good year for carpet production this rate of growth is markedly better than textiles overall in which there was a slight decline. Employment also increased against the general trend for textiles at an average annual rate of 1·8 per cent. A feature in the second half of the decade was the rapid growth in output of tufted carpets. Between 1958 and 1961 the average annual rate of increase in tufted carpets output was 30 per cent. and, by 1961, tufted carpets probably accounted for about a quarter of total sales by quantity and perhaps a seventh of total sales by value.

A characteristic of output in the carpet industry is a pronounced seasonality in manufacturers' deliveries, the peak periods occurring

Exports of Textiles* 1954-1961

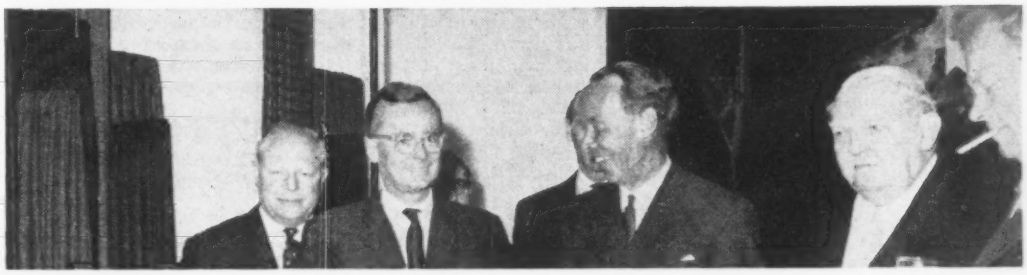
TABLE 3. U.S. Dollar Million

	Textiles, other than Wool Tops		Cotton Fabrics		Woollen and Worsted Fabrics		Fabrics of synthetic and other Man-made Fibres	
	United Kingd'm	World	United Kingd'm	World	United Kingd'm	World	United Kingd'm	World
1954	909	3,614	232	1,215	183	369	79	538
1955	870	3,661	200	1,106	196	408	60	549
1956	827	3,730	173	1,075	198	442	51	606
1957	844	4,011	170	1,166	207	495	47	630
1958	714	3,592	145	1,038	178	428	38	539
1959	695	3,856	130	1,078	180	473	31	542
1960	731	4,465	126	1,223	184	519	30	598
1961	690	4,509	117	1,190	178	513	29	614
Percentage change between 1954 and 1961	—24	+25	—50	—2	—3	+39	—63	+14

*For the purposes of this analysis Textiles, other than wool tops, are defined as those goods covered by Division 65 of the Standard International Trade Classification; cotton fabrics, woollen and worsted fabrics and fabrics of synthetic and other man-made fibres refer to Group 652, Item 653.2, and Items 653.5, 653.6 and 653.8 respectively.

(Continued on next page)

British Textile Industries in the Last Decade (*Continued*)



A display of British woollens at the German Industries exhibition held in West Berlin during September. Seen at the display are (*left to right*), Mr. Donald Robinson, National Wool Textile Export Corporation, Prof. Schiller, Senator for Economics and Credit, Berlin, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, Prof. Erhard, Federal German Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Willy Brandt, Governing Mayor of West Berlin.

in the Spring and Autumn. Carpets are the only products of the textile industries to be directly affected by hire purchase regulations and sales to the home market have been influenced at times during the decade by changes in the regulations particularly towards the end of 1958 when all restrictions were removed. In the export field quota restrictions, imposed in important markets from time to time over the decade for balance of payments or other reasons, have also influenced sales. Exports of carpets and rugs in 1961 amounted to £10 million. Though sales to Western Europe have increased considerably in the last twelve months or so, the traditional Commonwealth markets still predominate.

Other Industries

Developments in recent years in other textile industries have included the bulking and texturing of continuous filament synthetic yarns, carried on to a large extent by firms with historical – if not current – links with the silk industry; the combining of a wide range of knitted and woven fabrics to thin sheets of plastic foam (foam-backing) to produce a laminate which remains light in weight but acquires both additional stability and the insulating properties of a much heavier weight cloth; improvements in non-woven or bonded fibre fabrics, usage of which was hitherto restricted to interlinings and the like, and the increased use of both synthetic fibres and of complex knitting machines in the production of lace and lace like products. Developments in bonded fibre fabrics and in foambacks may not be without implications for spinning and weaving which as systems of manufacture have already been affected to a slight extent by, respectively, the bulking of continuous filament yarns and by improvements in knitted fabrics and the speed at which they can be produced.

Prices

The prices of the main raw materials used by the textile industries have declined rather more sharply than the average for all basic materials used in non-food manufacturing.

The Movement in Wholesale Prices 1954 to 1961

(1954 = 100)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Materials used:							
Basic materials (excluding fuel) used in non-food manufacturing industries	105	109	110	98	99	101	99
Raw cotton	96	95	91	77	69	75	75
Raw wool	89	91	101	72	77	76	76
*Output**:							
All manufactured products, other than food, drink and tobacco	103	108	112	113	114	116	119
Textile manufactures other than clothing	98	98	101	98	96	101	104
Cotton cloth	98	97	98	95	90	104	107

* Home market prices.

On the output side the upward movement in prices has in general been much slower for textile products than for manufactures as a whole. The sharp increase in cotton cloth prices between 1959 and 1960 occurred at the same time as the increase in demand and apprehension over future supplies which followed the scrapping of machinery and equipment under the Cotton Industry Reorganization Scheme.

International Trade

Tables 3 and 4 show in current value terms (expressed in United States dollars) trends in United Kingdom and world exports and United Kingdom imports of textiles, other than wool tops, since 1954. Between these years world trade in textiles increased by 25 per cent. but United Kingdom exports fell by 24 per cent. Within the totals, world exports of cotton fabrics fell by 2 per cent. and United Kingdom exports of cotton fabrics by 50 per cent. United Kingdom imports of textiles more than doubled between 1954 and 1961; the increase in cotton fabric imports was even more marked. There was, however, a marked slackening in the rate of increase between 1960 and 1961.

Imports of Textiles* into the United Kingdom 1954-1961

TABLE 4. U.S. Dollar million

Year	Textiles, other than Wool Tops	Cotton Fabrics	Woollen and Worsted Fabrics	Fabrics of synthetic and other Man-made Fibres
1954	198	54	12	29
1955	208	58	17	28
1956	211	63	20	28
1957	250	85	24	29
1958	238	82	23	24
1959	274	112	17	22
1960	380	168	18	32
1961	410	178	..	..
Percentage change between 1954 and 1961	+107	+230	..	..

.. Not yet available.

*For the purposes of this analysis Textiles, other than wool tops, are defined as those goods covered by Division 65 of the Standard International Trade Classification, cotton fabrics, woollen and worsted fabrics and fabrics of synthetic and other man-made fibres refer to Group 652, Item 653.2, and Items 653.5, 653.6 and 653.8, respectively.

United Kingdom Textile Statistics

Up-to-date statistics for fibre consumption and for yarn and cloth production in the cotton and the woollen and worsted industries, based on figures provided by the Cotton Board and the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics, are published by H.M. Stationery Office in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which also includes summary output details for man-made fibres, hosiery, carpets and jute. More detailed information is published in the Business Monitor Production Series, quarterly for the carpet, hosiery, narrow fabrics, linen, lace and silk-weaving industries and monthly for the made-up clothing industry; copies may be obtained by annual subscription (quarterly series: 7s. 6d. a year for each title; monthly series: £1 a year for each title), from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Business Monitor: Production Series

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National Productivity Year Launched

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY Year was launched on November 14, and to mark the occasion an inaugural luncheon was held at the Guildhall, London, when the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Ralph Perring, received 500 guests on behalf of the Corporation of London. The following are points from speeches made by H.R.H. Prince Philip and Mr. Harry Douglass, chairman of the British Productivity Council at the luncheon. Because the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport on that day en route for the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Australia, his speech was recorded on film.

'Not long ago I met and talked with a number of people from all over the country who've been working hard on the plans for this enterprise and I was particularly impressed by their tremendous enthusiasm', said the Duke.

'The way we live today, at this moment, is the result of our productivity as a nation throughout our history. The way our children live in the future will depend upon our united skill and ingenuity and upon our ability by concerted action to step up the pace of increasing efficiency – now. I rather hope that the National Productivity Year will give the nation a bad conscience, that unhappy feeling that it isn't doing as well as it might . . . . And this covers everything from the daily work of individuals right through to the organization of industries and government departments. In fact it means work study on a national scale.'

Mr. Harry Douglass said: 'We of the British Productivity Council, are deeply appreciative of the enthusiastic reception which has been given to this concept of a National Productivity Year. May I speak, for a moment, as a trade union leader; I am one of ten representatives of the TUC and the British Productivity Council. We sit round the table with representatives of the employers' organizations, with one great factor in common – each of us knows that increased productivity is the only means of achieving that which we seek . . . . the success of our efforts is entirely dependent on the extent to which managements and workers are prepared to use the better methods, the new techniques, which are being evolved.

In the evening the Duke made a recorded speech to the nation on television during which he said:

'As a nation our prosperity depends on our exports, but we can only sell our goods and services abroad if they are competitive in quality and price. To achieve this all our commercial and industrial enterprises must be as efficient and productive as possible. If you look around it must be fairly obvious that some are and some are not.

'The organizers of the National Productivity Year together with all the organizations which are backing it; and these include representatives of the employers, the trades unions, the professions, scientific and applied research centres as well as the whole field of technical and commercial education – they all believe that a concerted, voluntary and determined effort during this coming year can have a profound effect upon our productivity as a nation.'

'At the moment the pace at which our productivity is increasing is too slow and we hope that this National Productivity Year will ginger things up a bit . . . . The need for higher productivity so that we can achieve a greater national prosperity cuts across all political and industrial demarcations. If our democratic traditions mean anything they mean that we *can* combine all the variety and independence of our institutions for the sake of a genuinely national purpose.'

Speaking at the Tyneside Inaugural Meeting of National Productivity Year, at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 16, Lord Derwent, Minister of State, Board of Trade said: 'The international crises which make headlines are more dramatic, but they occur only at intervals; we have continually with us, largely unnoticed, the makings of a long-term economic crisis which more than anything else could push us into the ranks of the has-beens. I do not apologize for harping on the theme of exports. It has been said that exports are the godparents of productivity; I myself would put the relationship closer even than that. One has only to study this year's figures to see how real this connection is between increased productivity and increased exports.

'In a sense, this National Productivity Year should come as a climax to all that has been said in recent years about the need to increase our exports. Because we cannot export more unless our goods are as cheap, and as good, as those of our competitors; and if our productivity drops behind, our products will probably be either more expensive, or less good, and they will not sell.'

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was expected to speak at the inauguration of South Wales's participation in NPY on November 22; a report of which will appear in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Faster Growth Depends on Productivity Increases

The following is an extract from a speech to the opening session of the British Institute of Management Conference, at Harrogate, on November 13, by Sir Robert Shone, Director General of the staff of the National Economic Development Council.

'Faster growth, or an expanding economy in this country, cannot be secured except on the basis of productivity increases. Our labour force can increase only slowly so that much the greater part of a 4 per cent. growth programme must be secured from increases in productivity. Productivity increases are, indeed, the cornerstone of a growth programme.

'But just as faster growth depends on productivity increases, so productivity increases - if we are to get the full value from them - must move hand in hand with an expanding economy. If one gets significantly out of line with the other we are in for trouble. If economic expansion goes faster than productivity increases we run into manpower shortages, excessive imports and all the troubles that bring expansion to a halt. On the other hand, if productivity increases move ahead of expansion we have unemployment and a needless waste of our manpower and other resources.'

Index of Retail Prices, October 1962

AT OCTOBER 16, 1962, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 7, 1956 (taken as 100), was 119, the same figure as at September 18. Calculated to one decimal, the October index was 119.1 compared with 119.3 in September.

Note: The index figure for October 16 has been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee published in March, 1962. With prices at January 16, 1962 taken as 100 it was 101·4. *(Ministry of Labour announcement).*

Rubber Requirements and Supply in 1962/63

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the International Rubber Study Group re-examined the statistical position of rubber and made estimates for natural and synthetic rubber requirements and supply during 1962. It was estimated that the world might consume, i.e. turn into manufactured goods, some 2,190,000 long tons of natural rubber and 2,138,000 long tons of synthetic rubber. In regard to production it was estimated that world production of natural rubber would be 2,110,000 long tons and synthetic rubber production would be 2,225,000 long tons. In addition it was estimated that some 66,000 long tons of natural rubber would be delivered from government stockpiles. The estimates for synthetic rubber production and consumption do not include allowances for synthetic rubber produced in Eastern Europe and China.

The Management Committee has also given such tentative consideration as was possible in present circumstances to the supply/demand position for natural and synthetic rubber during 1963. On the assumption that natural rubber imports into Eastern Europe and mainland China would remain around the 1962 level it was provisionally estimated that consumption of natural rubber in 1963 would amount to 2,175,000 long tons and of synthetic rubber to 2,225,000 long tons. Production of natural rubber was estimated at 2,220,000 long tons and production of synthetic rubber at 2,300,000 long tons. Sales from government stockpiles during 1963 were estimated at the same level as during 1962.

Machine Tool Industry's 'Magnificent Export Effort' — *The President*

EXPORT DELIVERIES of machine tools were 30 per cent. higher in the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. 'This is a magnificent achievement and I hope you will keep it up', said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, in his address at the Machine Tool Trades Association dinner in London on November 15.

'A particularly encouraging development in your export trade has been your success in the important Japanese market. I was particularly interested in the extent of British participation in the Osaka Machine Tool Fair, for example. British exports of machine tools to Japan have been steadily increasing in recent years and this year so far have exceeded £2 million.'

Continuing, the President said that Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, and he had signed the new long-term Treaty of Commerce, Establishment and Navigation between Britain and Japan. The importance of this new development in commercial relations between the two countries was indicated by the fact that the ceremony took place in the presence of Mr. Ikeda, the Prime Minister of Japan, and of our own Prime Minister. 'We hope that, after ratification by both sides, the Treaty will come into force in April or May of next year. This Treaty means that our exporters can now look forward to trading conditions in which they will enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment as of right – because it is guaranteed under the Treaty – instead of having constantly over their heads the threat of discrimination. They can therefore approach with new confidence this market which, in recent years, has been expanding at a truly remarkable rate and where, over the last two years, a policy of import liberalization has been steadily pursued.'

The essence of the Treaty, added Mr. Erroll, is the exchange of most-favoured-nation rights and, in some cases, national rights between the two countries for the treatment of persons, companies, shipping and goods. Then there were the associated arrangements which provided safeguards against actual or threatened damage to our industries from competition from Japanese imports. Having secured these safeguards, we no longer had any reason for refusing to accept the obligations of the GATT towards Japan and we had assured the Japanese that as soon as the Treaty came into force we should cease to invoke Article XXXV against them. By the same token, the Japanese had themselves given further evidence of their adherence to the ways of other industrial free-enterprise countries. Thus, we had received an assurance from the Japanese Government that they would sign the GATT Declaration banning export subsidies on industrial products by March, 1964 at the latest.

'What I want to emphasise tonight, however, is the new climate of opportunity which this Treaty will offer our exporters. We shall no longer be dependent on the annually negotiated trade arrangements to provide the opportunities for increased trade. The Japanese have already liberalized 88 per cent. of their imports and a further addition to the list will be made almost immediately, following the signature of a new trade arrangement to cover the period between October 1, and the date on which the Treaty comes into force. These additional items to be liberalized by the Japanese include, I am glad to say, a wide range of machine tools and we have been assured of the Japanese intention to liberalize an even wider range when their current negotiations with certain other countries have been concluded. In the meantime our exporters will have access to substantially increased quotas.

(*Seated left to right*) Mr. Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan, Lord Home, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty on November 14. Details on pages 1050/5.

Photo: Central Office of Information.

He said there were equally good prospects for increased business in licensing Japanese manufacturers to use British designs and know-how. There were also good possibilities for setting up joint production units in Japan. Nor was the conclusion of this Treaty the only recent event which would help to create the right atmosphere for increased business. We had recently concluded a double-taxation agreement with the Japanese and we had also seen the exchange this year of Trade Missions between the two countries. The stage was now set, therefore, for a vigorous expansion of our sales effort in Japan. The expanding Japanese economy – when it had recovered from the set-back suffered earlier this year as a result of balance of payments difficulties – would need increasing quantities of the capital equipment and quality consumer goods that we could supply. He urged British industry as a whole to make the most of the opportunities now presented to them in Japan.

'But a significant and encouraging feature of your industry's exports is that they go to markets which are widely spread and which include most of the major areas of industrial activity in the world. A larger proportion of your export sales are going to the countries of the Common Market and this promises well for your industry if Britain becomes a member of the Community. I am told that in 1960, machine tools to the value of some £236 million were sold in the Common Market and accounted for 30 per cent. of the world's output and that by comparison, in the same year, British industry bought £89 million worth of machine tools or 11 per cent. of the world's output. These figures give an indication of the size of the market in the Community in which the machine tool industries, including the British machine tool industry, would have a stake.'

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EEC Most Remarkable Economic Organization of this Century

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the European Economic Community as 'possibly the most remarkable economic organization of this century' when he addressed the Italian Chamber of Commerce lunch in London on November 19.

'In case there is still some doubt among our friends in Europe about the sincerity and determination of Britain in seeking to play a part in the new Europe which the signatories of the Treaty of Rome are trying to build, I would say this: European countries have learned to live with the idea of a Community and to incorporate it into the assumptions of their economic and political thought,' the President said. 'We are of course as a nation coming rather new to it. I am sure our friends would think less of us if the reorientation of our thought which is involved in accession to the Treaty were not accompanied by careful examination of the issues involved. I am sure they recognize our need for a considerable soul-searching about our responsibilities in the world and the way we can best fulfil them. None of this self-examination affects the sincerity of our desire to play a full and proper part in the development of the new Europe.

'At the same time, and because of those responsibilities I have just mentioned, we cannot accede to the Community without certain safeguards for which we are now negotiating in Brussels. These safeguards, as of course you know, relate particularly to the interests of the Commonwealth, of our EFTA partners, and of our own domestic agriculture. These are responsibilities which we have not lightly assumed, and which for all our desire to participate fully in the Community cannot be cast aside. I therefore think it right to say just this: however keen our desire to accede to the Community and to contribute to its growth as a liberal and responsible member of the world community, we cannot do so on terms which would dishonour our existing obligations. We do indeed believe that our own interests and the interests of the free world, including especially the under-developed nations of the world, can best be served by our early membership. But we must look to the existing members to recognize the overriding need for safeguards of the kinds I have described. They should not assume that our sincerity and keenness in seeking to accede imply any willingness to sacrifice those vital interests which have formed the substance of the negotiations in Brussels.'

The President added that in all our negotiations, the Italian Government had shown a statesmanlike combination of loyalty to their Community principles and partners and at the same time a clear awareness of the need to overcome the economic division of Europe in the interests of all. 'There has been a long tradition of sympathy and understanding and a more recent tradition of active political and economic co-operation between our two countries. If all goes well, we can hope that these traditions will soon be cemented in a new partnership, which will combine the various qualities of our nations with those of our other partners—a new association which will strengthen peace and stability in the world.'

Earlier the President had referred to the revolution which had taken place in the way we looked at Italy. 'We have always thought of her in terms of the magnificence of her artistic heritage – the object of pilgrimage by so many of us from these islands for centuries. Now we also think of her in terms of the invasion of industrial taste and design. Many of the goods in our shops today bear the imprint of Italy even if they are made in this country. I say without hesitation that I welcome greatly the improvement of every-day goods which comes from the free flow of ideas between countries of different backgrounds and traditions. And I am proud to say also that the traffic is not wholly one way: we too are making our contribution.'

Common Market Negotiations

MR. EDWARD HEATH, the Lord Privy Seal, met Ministers of the member states of the European Economic Community in Brussels on November 15-17. Subjects discussed included arrangements for Commonwealth countries not wishing association, processed agricultural foodstuffs, possible nil tariffs and the common agricultural policy for mutton and lamb. The full text of the Lord Privy Seal's report to Parliament on his meeting will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Prospects for Economic Development in the EEC from 1960 to 1970

THE COMMISSION of the European Economic Community recently issued a report giving an overall view of possible development of the economies of member states from the present time until 1970. Working with economic experts from member states, M. Pierre Uri has produced a report on the 'Prospects for Expansion in the EEC from 1960 to 1970.' This shows the way in which growth can be maintained so as to benefit the countries of the EEC, and the need to define jointly such action or programmes as will help to secure rapid growth, harmonious development and the full utilization of productive forces (see Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome).

The working group use the term 'projection' throughout, not 'forecast'. Projections do not take into account all the political or technical changes that may occur, nor do they consider economic fluctuations. As past economic trends were observed, however, the projections reflect how much scope exists for the economy to expand during the study period on the basis of current economic and financial policies. Estimates used for growth projections vary from country to country, depending on expected increases in working populations and productivity. As they are largest in the countries where product per employed person is now lowest, the projections are interpreted as showing that productivity is levelling out, in accordance with the aims of the Rome Treaty and partly as a result of the establishment of the Common Market.

An aggregate of national economic projections shows a possible Community annual growth average of 4·8 per cent. from 1960 to 1970, based on a maximum growth hypothesis. The aggregate figure is derived from the projected growth of the gross national products of the member states in the five-year periods ending in 1965 and 1970. The report also includes a breakdown of growth estimates of major components of national product. Projections on Community and country growth are reflected in the following table:

Increase in the Gross Product in the EEC: Actual and Projected

(percentage increase per 5-year period: maximum growth hypothesis)

Countries	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1960-1970
Federal Republic of Germany	54·2	35·0	24·1	21·9	51·1
Belgium	17·6	12·9	20·5	21·1	45·9
France	24·2	22·9	28·8	25·8	62·0
Italy	33·6	33·0	33·5	32·3	76·6
Netherlands	31·3	22·6	23·4	27·2	57·0
EEC	35·0	28·1	27·0	25·3	59·1

For the Community as a whole, employment should rise 7 per cent. and the gross product per employed person about 50 per cent. during the 1960-1970 period. Figures vary fairly widely from country to country, however.

The Commission hopes that the study, which is to be supplemented in the future, will provide a basis for wide discussions within the Community, leading in particular to improvements in the methods of projection employed in the various countries and making easier the working party's efforts to add to the results already achieved.

Twentieth Session of the GATT Held in Geneva

AT THE Twentieth Session of the GATT, which met in Geneva from October 23 to November 16, it was decided that a meeting of the GATT Ministers should be held in the early part of 1963 to consider a programme for liberalizing and expanding trade in both primary and secondary products.

In calling for this meeting the GATT recognizes the urgency of negotiating solutions to the problems of trade in primary products and to the additional trade problems of less-developed countries. Moreover, if the United States is to play a full part in a further substantial and early movement for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade, it is desirable that the necessary decision to initiate such a movement be taken early in 1963.

The text of the GATT communique following the conclusion of the Twentieth Session will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by December 7.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.37	Ammonium thiosulphate, solid.	Ammonium thiosulphate 95-100% pure crystal form.	December 31, 1963	T/2374
29.13	4 - *p* - Methoxyphenyl - 3 - methylbutan-2-one.	4 - (p - methoxyphenyl) - 3-methyl butanon (-2).	December 31, 1963	5598
29.29	3β - Hydroxypregna - 5: 16-dien-20-one acetate oxime.	As in previous column	December 31, 1963	1300
29.34	3-Methacryloyloxypropyl-trimethoxysilane.	Methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane. or γ - Methacrylate - propyltrimethoxysilane.	December 31, 1963	5668

Application for Drawback of Protective Duties on Sugar for Certain Export Purposes

FOLLOWING the Chancellor's announcement in his Budget speech and Financial Statement of the intention to transfer the present revenue duties on sugar and certain other items to the formal status of protective duties under the Import Duties Act, 1958, the Board of Trade gave notice on April 13, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 20, 1962, page 850) that they were prepared to consider applications for the introduction (simultaneously with the transfer of the duties) of schemes providing for allowance of drawback of the protective duties on the items affected when imported for export purposes.

The Board now give notice that they have under consideration applications for allowance of drawback of the intended protective duties on the following items when imported for use in production of the respective export goods described:—

Imported materials	*Exported goods*
Refined sugar, other than of Commonwealth origin.	1. Fruit and fruit juice preserved with sugar, bottled or canned; drained, glace and crystallized fruits; fruit peel; ginger in syrup. 2. Fruit preserves, including jam, jelly, marmalade, puree and paste; lemon curd. 3. Mincemeat. 4. Soft drinks, unconcentrated or concentrated, including powders for such drinks. 5. Table jellies. 6. Cake and pudding mixes. 7. Bottled or canned vegetables. 8. Ready-made puddings, including Christmas puddings.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make on these applications should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than December 17, 1962.

British Agriculture

A revised edition of the booklet 'Agriculture in Britain' has been prepared for the British Information Services by Central Office of Information. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. post paid). Overseas: Copies free from local British Information Office.

Countervailing Duty Application on Lithium Hydroxide and Lithium Carbonate

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on September 14 and October 5, that they were considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate imported from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany and on lithium carbonate from Canada. The Board of Trade now announce that the applicants have extended their request to cover the imposition of countervailing duties on lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate imported from the United States of America in addition to the anti-dumping duties already under consideration.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing, not later than December 7, 1962. A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Room 3136, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Export of Copper Scrap and Metallic Residues

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Open General Licence has been issued to continue the arrangements under which specified types of copper scrap and metallic residues may be exported freely.

The Open General Licence permits the export to any destination during the period December 5, 1962, to March 4, 1963, of firebox copper scrap, paper covered copper wire scrap, enamelled copper hair wire scrap, brass swarf, contaminated nickel silver scrap and copper scale.

Inquiries about this licence should be made to the Board of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: Monarch 4071). Copies of the Open General Licence (price 3d., by post 5½d.), will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Note:

The new Open General Licence allows for a further period of three months the continued free export of certain specified types of copper scrap and metallic residues. The current Open General Licence covers the period from September 5, 1962 to December 4, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 31, 1962, page 453).

Electronic Contouring

The Board of Trade in conjunction with the War Office and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and with the co-operation of a number of machine tool-using firms, have conducted tests to compare the costs of contour milling of metal shapes by electronic control and by conventional means.

The tests were arranged following a recommendation in the Report on the Machine Tool Industry prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Machine Tool Advisory Council under Sir Steuart Mitchell's Chairmanship. With the permission of the participating firms, the results of these tests are now made available and will be published as a supplement, fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams, in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Duty Removal Application on Raw Bedding Feathers

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the removal of the import duty on raw feathers for bedding and upholstery.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than December 13, 1962.

Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty Signed

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, made the following statement in the House of Commons on November 14 regarding the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty:

'The Treaty was signed this morning. Copies of the text are available to the House, together with a Command Paper summarizing the history of the negotiations and explaining the effect of the Treaty and associated arrangements.

'The essence of this Treaty is the exchange of most-favoured-nation rights and, in some cases, national rights between the two countries as regards the treatment of persons, companies, shipping and goods. Safeguards against disruptive competition are provided in the associated arrangements. The safeguards are, first, continued control of a number of specially sensitive items by export restriction in Japan or import restriction in the United Kingdom; and, second, a general safeguard for use in the event of disruptive competition developing in any sector of trade. When the Treaty comes into force, Britain will cease to invoke Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, thereby entering into relations with Japan under the General Agreement.

'Since the rapid expansion of Japan's economy was first accompanied, some two years ago, by real progress in the liberalization of her import trade, the conclusion of a treaty on these lines has been a major objective of Government policy. To enable our exporters to reap the full benefits of the expanding market it was necessary to obtain guarantees that our trade would be as well treated as that of countries, such as Germany and the United States, who were in GATT relations with Japan; and to provide a normal and settled basis of commercial relations for trade between the two countries to replace the annually negotiated trade arrangements. The need for a treaty has been equally recognized by representatives of industrial opinion with first-hand knowledge of developments in Japan.

'The rate of expansion of the Japanese economy in the last few years has far exceeded that of other industrial free-enterprise countries. Our exports to Japan have increased by about two-thirds in the last two years. Liberalization of imports by Japan goes steadily forward. With relations now on a sound basis, I believe that our exports to Japan will continue to grow and there should be increasing opportunities for the profitable exchange of know-how between the two countries.

'Some sections of industry have, I know, been doubtful whether the general safeguard is an effective protection. I firmly believe that their fears are exaggerated. Under this safeguard we may consult the Japanese Government if there is an increase in imports of any product under conditions which cause or threaten serious injury to our manufacturers. In an emergency we can impose import restrictions at any time after consultation has begun, retaining them as long as they are needed. But we may hope that the necessity for this will rarely, if ever, arise, since it is reasonable to expect that the Japanese Government will readily co-operate with us to avoid a situation in which we would be compelled to reintroduce restrictions on Japanese trade.

'The Treaty is likely to be ratified and come into force in April or May of next year. The current trade arrangement has been renewed to cover the interval. During this period, there will be some relaxations on our side, not affecting textile goods. Relaxations on the Japanese side will offer substantially increased opportunities to our exporters of wool cloth, whisky, cars and machine tools.'

The White Paper is entitled 'Government Statement on the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty' (Cmnd. 1875. Price 1/-, by post 1/2½d. from H.M.S.O. and branches).

Details of the Sensitive Items

Following is a list of the specially sensitive items to remain under control after the Treaty has come into effect (see paragraph 2 of the President's statement). The arrangements for quotas and liberalization dates are as set out in the White Paper. The column 'BTN' indicates the Brussels Tariff Number of the item.

Items under Japanese Voluntary Export Control

Item	Quotas			Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
	1963 (Annual rate)	1964	1965			
Cotton yarn	nil	nil	nil		55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale.
					55.06	Cotton yarn put up for retail sale.
					ex 52.01	Metallized yarn, being cotton yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process.
Spun yarn of man-made fibres	£25,000	£25,000	£25,000		56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale.
					56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) put up for retail sale.
Woven cotton fabrics, except for re-export	5·5 million sq. yds.	6 million sq. yds.	7 million sq. yds.		ex 55.09	Cotton fabrics other.
					ex 55.07	Cotton gauze.
					ex 55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton.
					ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, wholly or mainly of cotton (other than terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading 55.08 and fabrics falling within 58.05).
					ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics and the like, of cotton.
					ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) of woven fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton.
Woven man-made fibre fabrics, except for re-export.	3 million sq. yds.	3·6 million sq. yds.	4·2 million sq. yds.		ex 51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of headings 51.02 and 51.01.
					ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metallized yarn of man-made fibres, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics, or the like.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty (*Continued*)

Item	Quotas 1963 (Annual rate)	Quotas 1964	Quotas 1965	Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
					ex 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste).
					ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of man-made fibres (other than terry towelling and similar terry fabrics falling within heading 55.08 and fabrics falling within 58.05).
					ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) of woven fabrics of man-made fibres.
Woven and knitted silk fabrics:					ex 50.09	Woven fabrics wholly or mainly of silk or of waste silk, other than noil, viz.:
(a) weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd.	300,000 sq. yds.	400,000 sq. yds.	500,000 sq. yds.	January 1, 1966		(a) weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. (b) weighing more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 50.10	Woven fabrics wholly or mainly of noil silk, weighing more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
(b) weighing more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.	200,000 sq. yds.	300,000 sq. yds.	450,000 sq. yds.		ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted net fabric and fabric resembling lace or silk, not elastic nor rubberized, weighing less than 0·6 oz. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
Woven wool fabrics	400,000 sq. yds.	500,000 sq. yds.	600,000 sq. yds.		53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair.
Knitted fabrics and apparel (excluding gloves) of knitted, netted or crocheted material of cotton, wool or man-made fibres (including stockings and socks).	£500,000	£600,000	£700,000		ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool other than net fabric and fabric resembling lace.
					ex 60.03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool.
					ex 60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool.
					ex 60.05	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool, and including such minor articles of apparel as shawls, mufflers, scarves and the like.
					ex 60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabrics and articles of apparel, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings) including shaped parts thereof, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool.
					ex 61.09	Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres, suspenders, garters and the like, including shaped parts thereof, wholly or mainly of cotton or man-made fibres when knitted or crocheted.
Outer garments (excluding gloves) and underwear of woven cotton, or man-made fibre fabrics or of silk fabrics weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.: handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers except those of silk weighing 0·6 oz. to 1·9 oz. per sq. yd. or of linen.	£1,375,000 of which not more than: £200,000 for cotton £250,000 for silk	£1,625,000 of which not more than: £250,000 for cotton £300,000 for silk	£1,875,000 of which not more than: £300,000 for cotton £350,000 for silk		ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres, or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (except those of silk weighing 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. to 1·9 oz. per sq. yd. or of linen).
					ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like (except those of silk weighing from 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. to 1·9 oz. per sq. yd. or of linen).

(*Continued on next page*)

Anglo-Japanese Treaty (*Continued*)

Item	Quotas			Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
	1963 (Annual rate)	1964	1965			
					ex 61.09	Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres, or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd., being of woven materials.
					ex 61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (e.g. dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets, removable linings) wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats, wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
					ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes, and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, wholly or mainly of cotton of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
Knitted gloves and gloves of textile materials.	£125,000	£140,000	£160,000		ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted, netted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, man-made fibres or wool.
					ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens and mitts of textile materials wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of silk weighing less than 0·6 oz. per sq. yd. or more than 1·9 oz. per sq. yd.
Miscellaneous textile articles, the following: (a) Lace and lace net and embroidery of all types; (b) Industrial goods of cotton; and (c) Narrow fabrics of all types and articles made therefrom.	£150,000 of which maximum to be: £40,000 for (a) £50,000 for (b) £60,000 for (c)	£180,000 of which maximum to be: £48,000 for (a) £60,000 for (b) £72,000 for (c)	£210,000 of which maximum to be: £56,000 for (a) £70,000 for (b) £84,000 for (c)			(*a*) *Lace and lace net and embroidery of all types*:
					58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics) plain.
					58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace; in the piece, in strips or in motifs.
					58.10	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs.
					ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted net fabric and fabric resembling lace, not elastic nor rubberized.
						(*b*) *Industrial goods of cotton*:
					ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, of cotton, other than roofing felt.
					ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and articles of bonded fibre fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated, of cotton.
					ex 59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material, of cotton.
					ex 59.17	Textile products and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant, of cotton.
					ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles – dress patterns, garment bags, flat protective sheets, packing cloths, cheese cloths, and the like, of cotton.
					ex 59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill naps, of cotton.
					ex 59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for book covers and the like, tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas of cotton.
					ex 59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated with or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials, of cotton.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty (*Continued*)

Item	Quotas			Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
	1963 (Annual rate)	1964	1965			
					ex 59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil, of cotton.
					ex 59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods, of cotton.
					ex 59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated, of cotton.
					ex 59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour, or accessories of other materials of cotton.
					ex 62.03	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods of cotton.
						(c) *Narrow Fabrics of all types and Articles made therefrom:*
					ex58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece or in strips, or cut to shape or size.
					ex 58.07	Chenille yarn, gimped yarn; braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece, tassels and the like.
					ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles, being narrow fabrics not exceeding 18 in. in width.
					ex 40.07	Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, textile-covered.
					58.05	Narrow woven fabrics and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within 58.06.
					ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of silk, or of waste silk, other than noil not exceeding 18 in. in width.
					ex 50.10	Woven fabrics of noil silk not exceeding 18 in. in width.
					ex 59.06	Shoe laces.
					ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics not exceeding 18 in. in width and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads.
					ex 59.14	Wicks of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps or stoves, lighters, candles and the like.
					ex 59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material, not exceeding 18 in. in width.
					ex 59.17	Cords and braids.
Textile secondary products, wholly or mainly of cotton for household use .	£100,000	£120,000	£140,000		ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets of cotton.
					ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of cotton; curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton.
					ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles of cotton for household use including such articles as shopping, laundry and garment bags and dusters.
					ex 60.05	Other articles of cotton, for household use, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized including such articles as bedcovers, face cloths, dish and floor cloths, dusters, hot water bottle covers, shopping bags.
Nets and netting	£40,000	£50,000	£100,000		59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made-up fishing nets of twine, cordage or rope.
					ex 58.08	Nets and netting made of yarn.
Radio and television apparatus and parts:				January 1, 1966	ex 85.21	Crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves (e.g. transistors).
The following:					ex 85.15	Transistorized radio and television reception apparatus, i.e., radio and television reception apparatus containing two or more transistors; ferrite aerial rods up to 6 in. length; screw thread cores up to ⅜ in. diameter and 1 in. length; pot cores up to 1 in. diameter and 0·6 in. in height; microminiature assemblies of component elements up to 1 in. square or having an element packing density greater than 250 per cubic inch.
(a) Semi-conductors	£200,000	£450,000	£700,000			
(b) Transistorized radio reception apparatus	£500,000	£750,000	£1,200,000			
(c) Parts of transistorized radio reception apparatus . . .	£250,000	£450,000	£700,000			
(d) Transistorized television reception apparatus	£225,000	£450,000	£600,000			

(*Continued on next page*)

Anglo-Japanese Treaty (*Continued*)

Item	Quotas 1963 (Annual rate)	Quotas 1964	Quotas 1965	Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
					ex 85.01	Transformers, I.F. square or circular cross-section, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height; transformers A.F. up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and miniature laminations therefore; transformer core assemblies up to 1 in. by 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
					ex 85.14	Loudspeakers up to 5 in. diameter.
					ex 85.18	Capacitors, fixed, electrolytic up to 50 mf. and 150 V. working; capacitors, fixed, other, up to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter; capacitors, variable, single or ganged, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
					ex 85.19	Resistors, fixed up to $\frac{1}{2}$ watt. and 200,000 ohms. or up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. length and $\frac{5}{32}$ in. diameter; resistors, variable, up to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; connectors for printed circuits on a module up to 0·15 in.; volume controls, with or without switch, up to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.
Note: It is understood that mixture goods are treated according to the fibre which predominates in weight.						
Cigarette lighters (other than those of precious metals) and parts . . .	£30,000	£40,000		January 1, 1965	ex 98.10	Mechanical lighters and similar cigarette lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters and parts thereof, but not including those of precious metal.
Knives, forks and spoons and parts thereof, containing iron or steel . . .	£50,000	£100,000	£160,000	January 1. 1966	ex 82.09	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives) containing iron or steels, other than knives falling within heading 82.06.
					ex 82.10	Knife blades containing iron or steel.
					ex 82.14	Spoons, forks, fish eaters, butter knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware, containing iron or steel.
					ex 82.15	Handles of iron or steel for articles falling within heading 82.09 or 82.14
Domestic sewing machines and parts (1) .	£350,000	£600,000		January 1, 1965	ex 84.41	Domestic sewing machines and parts, excluding needles and sewing machine cases.
Fishing tackle (excluding fish-hooks of metal and fishing reels of wood or metal) .	£50,000	£100,000		January 1, 1965	ex 97.07	Line fishing rods and tackle (but not fish-hooks of metal or fishing reels of wood or metal); fish landing nets and butterfly nets.
Binoculars and parts (1)	£100,000	£200,000		January 1, 1965	ex 90.05	Refracting telescopes (binocular) primatic or not and parts thereof.
					ex 90.02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for refracting telescopes (binocular) prismatic or not.
Microscopes and parts(1):						
(a) Capable of a total magnification by 1,000 and above . . .	£60,000	£80,000		January 1, 1964	ex 90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image (excluding micro-manipulators) and parts thereof.
(b) Other				January 1, 1965		
					ex 90.02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of any material, mounted, being parts of compound optical microscopes.
Toys and games and parts thereof (excluding ceramic toys and parts thereof and toys made wholly of celluloid, rubber or glass):					97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (e.g., toy bicycles, tricycles and model motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push-chairs.
					ex 97.02	Dolls (except those made wholly of celluloid, rubber or glass).
(a) Metallic toys costing less than $3 f.o.b. per piece. . . .	£500,000	£700,000	£1,000,000	January 1, 1968	ex 97.03	Other toys: working models of a kind used for recreational purposes (but not including toy motors (except those made wholly of celluloid rubber or glass)).
(b) Plastic toys	£200,000	£250,000	£275,000	January 1, 1965		
(c) Others				January 1, 1966	ex 97.04	Equipment for parlour table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and table-tennis requisites) other than coin or disc operated machines.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty (*Continued*)

Item	Quotas			Liberalization Date	BTN Number	Definition
	1963 (Annual rate)	1964	1965			
Domestic pottery (except articles of traditional Japanese design); and ceramic toys and parts thereof:				January 1, 1968	ex 97.02 ex 97.03	Ceramic dolls and ceramic parts of dolls. Other toys and parts of ceramics ; working models and parts of a kind suitable for recreational purposes, of ceramics.
(a) Ceramic toys and parts thereof	£50,000	£75,000	£100,000			
(b) Other	£200,000	£250,000	£300,000		ex 69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian) not including articles of traditional Japanese design.
Note: The pottery items will come under voluntary export control when import control ends on Jan. 1, 1968.					ex 69.12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of other kinds of pottery not including articles of traditional Japanese design.
					ex 69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments, articles of furniture not including articles of traditional Japanese design.
					ex 69.14	Other articles not including articles of traditional Japanese design.

Note: (1) Open Individual Licences will be granted for the import of parts of these goods for manufacture but not for re-sale.

Trade Arrangements Until the Treaty Comes into Effect

BELOW are details about the Trade Arrangments covering the period until the Treaty comes into effect, as mentioned in the last paragraph of the President's statement.

Terms for the renewal of the trade arrangement between the United Kingdom and Japan which expired on September 30 last have been settled during the recent negotiations for the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. The new arrangements cover the period of 12 months ending September 30, 1963 but the quota arrangements to be operated by the United Kingdom will be superseded by those provided for under the Treaty when the Treaty comes into force. As the arrangement is an interim measure pending the coming into force of the Treaty, changes have been confined to fewer items than usual.

Japanese Imports from the United Kingdom

Japan liberalized a range of products on April 1, 1962 and, again, on October 1, 1962. Now that the negotiations for the Treaty and the new trade arrangements have been concluded, she will liberalize or license on a generous scale, pending liberalization, a number of items of interest to British exporters, particularly in the machine tool range. The quotas for cars and whisky will be substantially increased and the quota for wool cloth, now at £3.5 million, will be doubled, with France and Italy excluded as before.

United Kingdom Imports from Japan

Seven items will be placed on O.G.L. Quota increases will be made on a further twelve items, most of which are Sensitive items to be retained under control on the coming into force of the Treaty. In most cases these increases bring the quotas to a point about mid-way between the current level and the annual rate to apply during the first year of the Treaty. No textile items are affected by the O.G.L. or quota increases. Imports of all other items now subject to quota control will continue at the rate applying under the previous arrangements.

In view of the likelihood that the Treaty will come into force in April or May, 1963, licences will in all cases be issued initially for two-thirds of each of the quotas and for this interim period will be available to previous licence holders only.

Lists of the goods to be liberalized and of the increased quotas are as follows:

Items to be placed on Open General Licence

Clocks and other mechanical timing devices and parts thereof other than watches and watch movements of a value not exceeding £5 each (not including the value of any strap, bracelet or similar attachment) or parts of watches.
Dowels.
Imitation jewellery other than artificial pearls.
Non-transistorized radio, television and gramophone apparatus and certain parts thereof.
Parts of electron microscopes.
Wires and wire cables, insulated.
Wire cloth, wire fencing, wire netting and wire mesh of a mesh less than ½ in.

Items for which Quotas are to be increased

Item	Interim Quotas (Annual Rate)	Previous Quota
	(£ thousands)	(£ thousands)
Cutlery, forks and spoons	35	25
Optical instruments:		
Binoculars	80	60
Microscopes other than electron microscopes	30	15
Other optical instruments	50	25
Pottery	175	150
Scientific and precision instruments – other than optical instruments (not more than £8,000 for slide rules)	120	70
Semi-conductors	175	150
Sewing machines, domestic, and parts	300	250
Transistorized radio apparatus:		
Transistorized radio sets	425	350
Transistorized television sets	190	150
Certain parts of transistorized radio, television and gramophone apparatus (i.e., those to be controlled under the Treaty arrangements together with valves and cathode ray tubes)	225	200
Toys and games	600	550

A Notice to Importers has been issued (No. 1018 dated November 22, 1962) giving a complete list of quotas for the current period, and is obtainable on request from the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

The Economy – Selected Indicators

THE FOLLOWING table of selected indicators, which is published for the first time, will now appear each week in the *Board of Trade Journal*. It brings together some of the more important statistical series relating to economic activity in the United Kingdom. These statistics are already published monthly or quarterly in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in other official publications, but it is hoped that the inclusion of this table each week will provide a convenient set of the most recent figures under the respective headings. The latest statistics will not, however, be available in advance of existing programmes for the initial release of the various series.

Where possible and appropriate, the statistics are seasonally adjusted and shown in index form at constant prices. They provide broad measures of recent changes in the gross domestic product and major components of demand in the national income accounts, together with related series of production, orders, prices, unemployment and foreign trade. Too much significance should not be attached to movements shown for a single month; this applies to the unadjusted as well as the seasonally adjusted figures. A commentary on the figures will not accompany this table, and for an interpretation of the most recent trends, or for more detailed figures, the latest official publication should be referred to.

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+ 14	+ 16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	107	94	114	113	109	+ 173	+ 73	+ 15	+ 48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	111	126	129	114	+ 580	+ 520	+ 38	+ 35
1961	110	114	121	114	109	111	127	133	121	136	121	+ 263	+ 222	+ 15	+ 5
1961															
2nd Quarter	110	115	121	113	109	111	127	135	121	135	124	+ 81	+ 46	+ 7	+ 14
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	131	143	129	139	125	+ 13	+ 48	— 19	— 24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	125	130	114	139	114	+ 82	+ 92	— 1	— 11
1962															
1st Quarter	108	113	124	116	109	111	125	127	108	133	127	— 42	— 60	— 11	+ 33
2nd Quarter	111	116	126	119	111	110	127	126	119	139	126	+ 25	+ 13	— 6	— 11
3rd Quarter						112									
1962															
April	..	114	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	116	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	117	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117*	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..		..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults			Calendar month or monthly average		
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						series shown in £ million		
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—									
1958	100	..	104·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+39	..	136	—26	..	312	265	+328
1959	101	135	104·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+31	..	157	+21	..	332	278	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	—96	..	212	+55	..	378	296	—301
1961	120	104*	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	—32	..	213	+ 1	..	366	307	— 77
1961																
2nd Quarter	126	124	113·8	+3·0	105·1	119·2	129·7	282	—55	—57	241	+40	+32	362	305	— 29
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	—20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	358	309	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104*	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+77	+49	175	—61	—32	362	304	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98*	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+69	+42	150	—25	— 7	367	306	+ 9
2nd Quarter	120	99*	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	—21	—57	172	+22	+32	369	319	+ 37
3rd Quarter	119*	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2*	120·8*	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	384	320	
1962																
April	121	98*	119·7	+5·6	103·8	120·2	135·3	403	— 5	—21	159	+ 9	+13	359	314	..
May	121	100*	120·1	+5·7	103·4	120·3	135·7	389	—14	—22	178	+19	+ 8	379	316	..
June	120	99*	120·9	+5·5	102·6	120·5	135·9	368	—21	—33	179	+ 1	+12	369	328	..
July	118*	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	390	327	..
August	119*	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0*	120·8*	137·3	392	+21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	387	309	..
September	119*	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9*	121·0*	137·5	407	+15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	376	325	..
October			119·1	+2·9	102·1*	121·0*		456	+49	+26	131	—16	—11	393	336	..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom Trade in October

EXPORTS ARE still rising. In October their value reached a new record. In the three months August to October, allowing for seasonal factors, they were no more than in the previous three months but this masks the trend because exports were particularly high in June and July and abnormally low in August. The charts give a valuable guide to the underlying trend. Exports to Western Europe have continued to grow; in the last three months the growth of shipments to Common Market countries slackened a little but there was a substantial increase to EFTA countries and to the rest of Western Europe. The underlying trend of exports to the sterling area seems still to be upwards though at a slower rate than in the first half year. There were also increases to North America and to Eastern Europe, but exports to Latin America fell sharply.

Imports have been rising this year. In the three months to October they were 2 per cent. higher, seasonally adjusted, than in the previous three months, and 6 per cent more than the rate in the closing months of last year. In the early part of the year there was a large increase in imports of vegetables and animal feeding stuffs. These have been falling in recent months but imports of industrial materials are now rising and there have been large imports of crude oil (partly linked with increased exports of refined petroleum). Imports of finished manufactures have been rising more slowly this year than in the previous two years but there has been some acceleration lately with higher imports of consumer goods and ships.

At £50 million a month, seasonally adjusted, the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.) in August-October was rather more than the £41 million a month in May-July and back to the level of the first quarter of the year when it was £49 million a month.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	317·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
1962 May	337·6	411·6	15·6
June	317·0	369·9	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
August	289·8	382·2	10·6
September	284·9	343·4	10·5
October	346·6	412·8	14·7
January-October	316·2	376·6	13·0

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
3rd Quarter	320	384	12
1962 May	316	379	15
June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
August	309	387	12
September	325	376	12
October	336	393	13
January-October	317	375	13
May-July	324	379	14
August-October	323	385	12

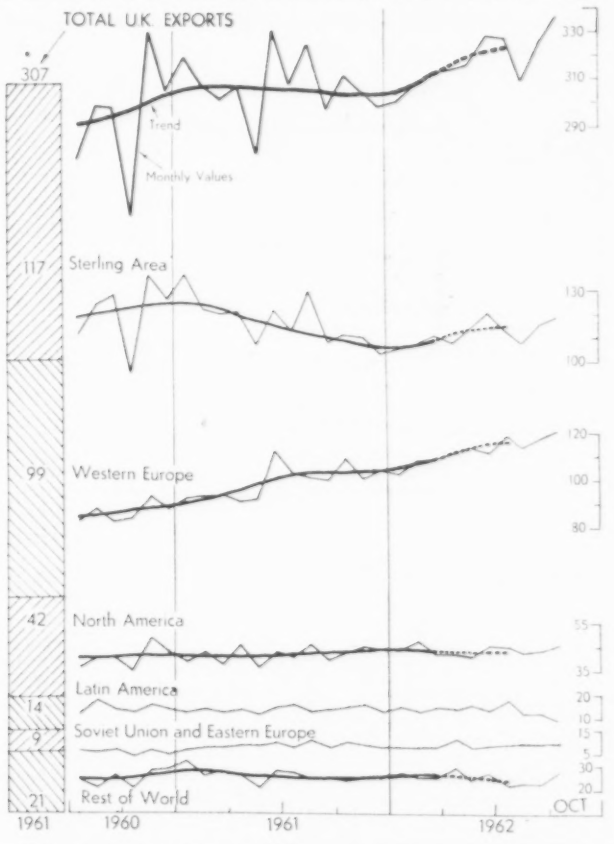
Exports

Exports to the sterling area were falling last year but have been rising since the beginning of 1962. The run of monthly figures suggests that the trend is still rising though at a slower rate than in the first half of the year. In the last three months they were 1 per cent. less than in the previous three months but this is mainly the reflection of a high figure in June and a low figure in August. Exports to Australia have been increasing continuously since the

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962							
	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	May-July	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sterling Area	117	108	108	114	112	116	115	108	116	119
Western Europe	101	105	106	112	117	115	118	114	118	121
Economic Community	52	55	55	60	63	62	62	62	61	63
Free Trade Asn. (inc. Finland)	41	42	42	43	43	42	44	43	45	46
North America	42	44	45	43	44	44	44	43	44	46
Latin America	14	14	14	15	15	16	12	13	13	10
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	8	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
Rest of World	26	25	26	26	23	24	25	23	23	28
Total	309	304	306	319	320	324	323	309	325	336

UK Trade (*Continued*)

fourth quarter of 1961; in August-October they were 13 per cent. more than in May-July and nearly back to their level at the beginning of 1961. Exports to New Zealand were also increasing in the first half of the year, slowly at first but more quickly in the second quarter, but they fell back after the middle of the year and in the last three months were 23 per cent. less than in the previous three months. Exports to India have been falling this year. Exports to other sterling area countries fell at the beginning of the year but have since risen almost to the average rate in 1961; there was no further increase in the last three months.

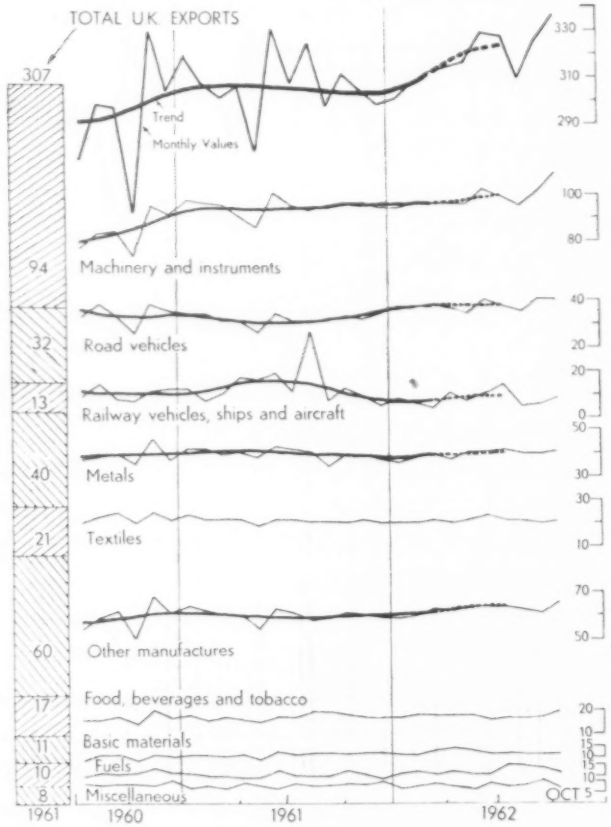
Exports to Western Europe have been growing vigorously for some years. In August-October they were 2 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Shipments to EEC countries have been the fastest growing element in exports to Western Europe but there was no expansion in the last three months. There was a sharp rise, however, in exports to EFTA countries with increased deliveries of ships. Exports to the rest of Western Europe have expanded quickly and there was a further 11 per cent. increase in the last three months.

Exports to North America were increasing in 1961 and in the first quarter of 1962. There was a setback in the second quarter but the expansion has since resumed. In the last three months Exports to the United States have increased continuously since the middle of 1961, though less quickly this year than last. Exports to Canada have been more erratic and in recent months have been less than in 1961 and the first quarter of 1962. Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe fell at the beginning of this year but have since been rising with a particularly sharp increase in the last three months. There was a large reduction in exports to the rest of the world, mainly non-sterling primary producers and Japan in the third quarter but there is some hint of recovery in the latest figures.

Exports of engineering products, other than ships and aircraft, have been growing and there was a further increase in the last three months. This was offset by reduced deliveries of ships and aircraft. Exports of machinery and instruments have been rising since the first quarter of this year and in August-October they were 2 per cent. more than in May-July. Exports of road vehicles were expanding in the second half of last year. After a particularly large increase in the first quarter of this year there was a small drop in the second but the growth has since been resumed. In the last three months they were 3 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Exports of metals which fell in the third quarter of last year have since been rising and have regained the level of early 1961. Exports of textile manufactures were steady most of last year. There was an increase in the second quarter of this year but they have since fallen back. Exports of other manufactures were rising in the first half of this year with increased exports of chemicals, rubber manufactures and paper. There has been little change in the second half year so far. Among other goods the most notable feature has been large increases in exports of refined petroleum and products mainly to the Netherlands and Germany, in the last four months they were at a rate 24 per cent. higher than in the first half of the year.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962							
	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	May July	Aug. Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Food, beverages and tobacco	18	18	18	17	17	17	18	17	18	20
Basic materials	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
Fuels, etc.	10	11	11	11	15	12	14	15	14	12
Manufactures	261	256	258	268	267	273	270	257	270	284
Engineering products	143	137	140	144	143	146	146	133	148	156
Machinery and instruments	94	95	95	98	98	99	101	95	101	109
Road vehicles	31	33	37	37	37	37	38	35	40	40
Rly. vehs. ships, aircraft	18	9	6	9	8	10	6	5	6	9
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	38	39	38	39	40	40	40	40	40	41
Textiles	20	20	20	21	20	22	20	21	20	21
Other mfrs.	59	60	61	63	63	64	64	63	62	66
Miscellaneous	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	11	8
Total	309	304	306	319	320	324	323	309	325	336

Imports

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco have been falling from the high rates of the spring, although they are still higher than last year. In the last three months they were 6 per cent. less than in the three months May-July. Most of this reduction was accounted for by a falling away of the very high imports of cereals and feeding stuffs and fruits and vegetables. Imports of tobacco also were lower. Imports of dairy products and other foods, except meat, have increased since the middle of the year after little change in the previous nine months.

Imports of industrial materials were falling during 1961 and continued to drift downwards until the middle of this year. The trend has since turned up and in the last three months imports, seasonally adjusted, were 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Within the total, imports of basic materials were 4 per cent. more; the increase was widely spread, with a marked rise in imports of wool. Imports of manufactures for further processing were also higher; in the last three months they were 3 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Imports of mineral fuels and lubricants have increased since the middle of last year and were very high in the last three months when they were 9 per cent. more than in the previous three months; part of these higher imports is the consequence of colder weather at home this year and increased exports of refined petroleum and products.

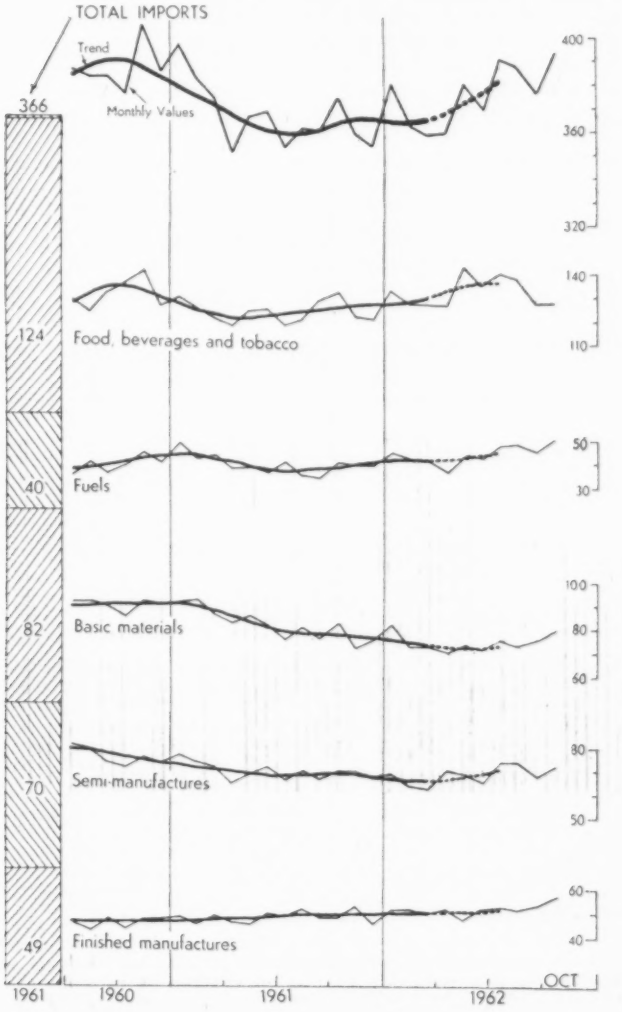
The growth of imports of finished manufactures slackened in the early part of this year but has accelerated in recent months. In August-October they were 10 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of last year. Within this group imports of machinery and instruments have changed little but there has been a sharp increase in imports of clothing, especially from Hong Kong and Italy, and a wide range of consumer goods and of ships.

UK Trade (*Continued*)

Imports from the sterling area were rising slowly in the first half of this year but there was a large increase in the last four months with additional imports of oil from Kuwait and tea from India. Imports from Western Europe were falling last year; they increased in the first half of this year when large quantities of vegetables were imported but have since fallen again. Imports from Latin America, which had risen with increased imports of feeding stuffs likewise fell away after the middle of the year. There has been little change in imports from North America and Eastern Europe.

Imports: Commodity Classes

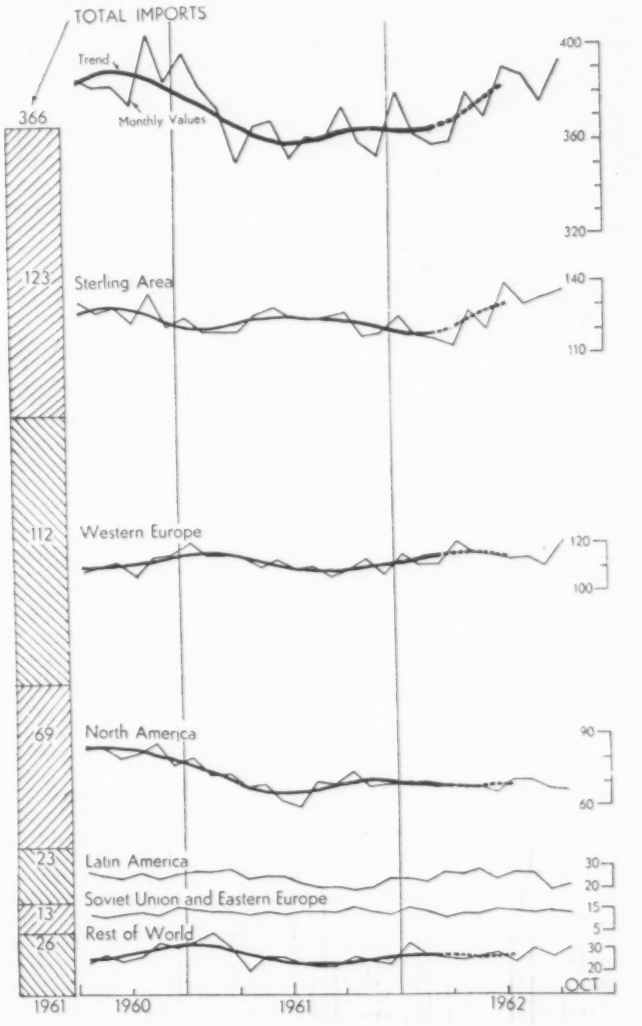
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962							
	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	May-July	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Food, beverages and tobacco	123	125	129	135	135	139	131	138	128	128
Basic materials	78	77	76	72	75	74	77	74	77	80
Fuels	38	40	43	41	48	45	49	49	46	51
Semi-manufactures	68	70	65	68	72	70	72	74	68	72
Finished mfrs.	50	50	52	51	53	51	55	52	54	58
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Total	358	362	367	369	384	379	385	387	376	393

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962							
	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	May-July	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sterling Area	124	120	120	121	134	129	133	130	133	136
Western Europe	108	110	113	118	113	115	115	114	111	121
North America	66	71	70	68	70	69	68	71	68	67
Latin America	20	21	25	26	24	26	23	27	20	22
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	13
Rest of World	23	25	29	27	28	26	30	30	27	31
Total	358	362	367	369	384	379	385	387	376	393

The tables below the charts show seasonally adjusted figures only for the last five quarters, for the last two three monthly periods and for the last three calendar months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to:- The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on November 22* and further analysis

(*Continued at foot of next page*

WHEC Forum on 'Rewards of Exporting to North America'

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY British industrialists, bankers and Government officials under the chairmanship of Lord Rootes attended a forum organized by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council at Ware, Herts, on November 6, when the subject was Exporting to North America. Many major aspects of exporting were discussed. Credits and finance problems were outlined by Mr. A. E. Percival, secretary of Export Credits Guarantee Department, and Mr. Alex Abel-Smith, a managing director of J. Henry Schroder, Wagg & Co. Ltd. American import policy in relation to the 1962 Trade Expansion Act was explained by Mr. Bernard B. Smith, attorney and vice-president of the British-American Chamber of Commerce, New York. Mr. W. B. Blackburn, of Erwin Wasey, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Ltd., spoke on promotional methods and advertising. Sir John Wedgwood, deputy chairman of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Limited, discussed selling to North America and some of the problems involved.

There were three discussion groups on more specialized subjects. Mr. Lauchlan Rose, president of the Food Manufacturing Federation Inc., was chairman of the group discussing food and beverages at which the speaker was Mr. Bernard Yezer, president of Adolph Goldmark and Sons Corp., New York. Consumer and store goods group was chaired by Lord Mabane, chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association and a director of Bentalls Limited. Here the speaker was Mr. Rodney Leathes, London manager and director of Associated Dry Goods (U.K.) Limited. Chairman of the group on engineering and electrical industries was Mr. W. W. S. Robertson, deputy chairman of W.H.A. Robertson & Co. Ltd., and the speaker was Mr. A. J. Newman, chairman and managing director of Newman Industries Limited.

Lord Rootes, who gave the opening address, said: 'The North American markets mean mighty hard work for the British exporter. He must study the market – and that means plenty of homework. But he should remember that, here and in the Western Hemisphere, there are many experts in all facets of selling ready and willing to advise him. You never stop learning about our friends across the Atlantic. But the rewards to be won there are potentially enormous.'

The Use of Photography in Export Publicity

THE ROLE played by photographs in Government information work overseas was discussed during a visit by 24 members of manufacturing and public relations firms to the Central Office of Information on November 13. The visitors were told that the COI photographic press service extended to 114 posts in 77 countries, and in an average week about 4,500 prints were issued. For countries where no facilities existed for making printing blocks from photographic prints, plastic printing blocks, or matrices made from papier mache were supplied, complete with captions. Thirty pictures a week are processed, and 190,000 plastic blocks are sent to 75 countries every year.

UK Trade (*Continued*)

of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for December† due to be published on or about December 21.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, October 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (by post 23s. 5d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in October

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including October, 1962 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	237,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd Quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
1961 August	4	45,976	11,494	20,641	5,160	789	197
September	5	100,907	20,181	43,163	8,633	1,818	364
October	4	75,372	18,843	33,650	8,413	1,253	313
1962 August	4	93,940	23,485	29,792	7,448	1,146	287
September	5	131,949	26,390	41,872	8,374	1,688	338
October	4	92,786	23,197	33,427	8,357	1,341	335

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses Coaches and Trolleybuses
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd Quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
1961 August	27,988	11,004	424
September	28,180	10,456	458
October	33,791	11,583	605
1962 August	36,750	8,982	559
September	44,429	10,460	618
October	47,256	12,313	640

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g., the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

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Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST estimates for September indicate that the volume of net new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) was 27 per cent. greater than a year earlier, the marked rise in home orders accounting for all of this increase. Taking July to September together to reduce erratic monthly fluctuations new orders for export during the quarter were 2 per cent. less than a year earlier; in the first nine months of the year new export orders were 4 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Home new orders in the third quarter were 10 per cent. more than in the same period of 1961, the first rise over a year earlier since the second quarter of 1961. New home orders over January to September as a whole were 3 per cent. below the level of the previous year. Deliveries for export, which have been rising throughout the year, were 10 per cent. more in September than a year earlier, making an overall increase of 7 per cent. for the first three quarters of this year. Home deliveries in September were at about the same level as a year ago. Total orders on hand at the end of September were unchanged from the previous month; exports orders continued at a high level while home orders were 6 per cent. less than in September, 1961.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries was 3 per cent. more than in September, 1961, a slightly higher rate of increase over a year earlier than in the third quarter. In the first nine months production this year increased by 3 per cent. compared with the previous year.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959, page 1077.

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd Quarter*	119	119	118	128	116	117	116	121	118
1961 April	128	133	122	122	99	119	130	145	123
May	128	117	116	124	120	109	129	116	118
June	126	116	134	123	123	128	126	113	136
July	126	129	123	128	144	114	126	124	126
August	126	92	94	126	84	89	126	95	96
September	124	116	131	127	124	121	124	114	134
1962 April	121	118	118	130	121	128	118	117	115
May	121	120	124	126	102	126	119	126	123
June	120	127	133	129	152	128	117	118	134
July*	118	113	122	129	128	126	115	108	121
August*	119	101	100	129	97	93	115	102	102
September*	119	147	133	128	119	134	116	158	133

*Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958=100			1954=100	December 1958=100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125	124	127	145	123	131	120
3rd Quarter	117*	..	..	129	123*	129*	120*
1961 April	120	122	117		130	124	132
May	116	117	114		130	125	132
June	133	135	130		128	125	129
July	121	123	117		128	129	128
August	94	95	93		128	128	128
September	130	132	126		127	129	126
1962 April	119	118	122		124	131	122
May	125	123	128		124	128	122
June	131	131	131		123	131	120
July	118*	..	..		122*	131*	118*
August	99*	..	..		122*	132*	118*
September	133*	..	..		123*	129*	120*

*Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

Retail Stocks in September

THE VALUE of retail stocks increased seasonally in September and in relation to a year earlier showed an increase of 4 per cent. After allowing for seasonal factors, stocks in value and volume terms fell slightly from the high levels of recent months.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133			
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4			
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123			
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	nil	+2	+1			

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for September, 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 121 (1958=100). This is four points higher than the index for August, 1962, and three points higher than the index for September, 1961.

The index numbers of the main industrial groups in September, 1962, with the increase or decrease on September, 1961, shown in brackets are: textiles 120 (+9 points); clothing 135 (+8); engineering and metals 96 (−18); food, drink and tobacco 125 (−1); timber and furniture 140 (+9); other manufacturing industries 145 (+4); construction 148 (+42); gas, electricity and water 122 (+9).

New British Telephone System

THE General Post Office announce that a new electronic public telephone exchange will start trials soon in London. It is believed to be the first of its kind in Europe, and results from six years' research and development work shared by the Post Office and the five main British manufacturers of telephone exchange equipment and is a major development in world automatic telephony.

This new electronic equipment has been set up alongside the existing automatic exchange at Highgate Wood and during the next few months telephone subscribers with the Highgate Wood numbers will be using the electronic exchange. Their service will not be affected, except that they may notice some slight differences in dialling and ringing tones. Electronic exchanges will work much more quickly than conventional ones. When fully developed they are expected to offer scope for new and improved facilities.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the two weeks ended October 13, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£337,370	
Low cost films.		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£74,738	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£11,342	
		£423,450
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£47,888
		£471,338
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to October 20, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to October 13, 1962		£161,200

The twelfth interim allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 45 per cent.

Cinema Admissions and Takings

DURING October the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 7.4 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £111 million.

Technical Services for Industry

A REFERENCE BOOK, entitled 'Technical Services for Industry', has been published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which in addition to information about the Department's own laboratories and the 52 research associations which receive grants from DSIR, contains details of regional technical information services maintained by institutions such as the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, the Birmingham Productivity Association, the Portsmouth College of Technology, the North-East Development Council and others. Copies: free from the Library DISR, State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Board of Trade Appoints Inspector General of Companies

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. George Frederick Morris has been appointed to be Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1925, the Board of Trade have also appointed Mr. Morris to be the Registrar of Deeds of Arrangement for the purposes of the Deeds of Arrangement Act., 1914.

These appointments took effect on November 19, 1962.

'Factory Location and Industrial Movement'

THE National Institute of Economic and Social Research recently examined the success, problems, choice of location and the methods of organization of some 100 firms which set up factories between 1945-1952 in development areas and other parts of Britain where they had not worked before, and where their industry was unknown.

The findings have been published in two volumes entitled 'Factory Location and Industrial Movement'. Volume 1 describes the firm's experiences, analyses the findings and draws some conclusions. Volume 2 presents 88 of the case studies drawn from a wide range of industries including the shoe, hosiery, clothing, textile, engineering, electrical goods and metal goods industries, with further examples from miscellaneous and heavier industries. In many of the cases studied, costs per unit are analyzed year by year and compared with those in a factory of the same firm in a 'traditional' area. Factors assessed include choice of location recruitment and training of workers, transfer of key people, 'transport' and communications, changes in manufacturing technique and scale of working.

Copies: N.I.E.S.R., 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London, S.W.1. Price £5-5s. the set.

Man-made Fibres

The Autumn 1962 edition of 'Facts about Man-made Fibres' is now available free from the Information Department, British Man-made Fibres Federation, Bridgewater House, 58 Whitworth Street, Manchester 1, or the London Office, 41-2, Dover Street, London, W.1.

Building Management

'Production and Planning – Applied to Building' (R. J. Hollins) deals with the practical application of management principles to the building industry. Copies: George Godwin Ltd., The Builder House, 4 Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Price 18s. 6d.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, November 16, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Look At Life Series 15:					
Through Glass	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27874	10	November 12
Another Sunny Day	Jacey Cinemas Ltd.	Australian News and Information Bureau	Br/E 27875	21	November 12
Pathe Pictorial Series 404-416:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 412	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27876	8	November 12
Pathe Pictorial No. 413	" "	" "	Br/E 27877	9	November 12
Six Of The Best	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Br/E 27878	30	November 12
Poor Pablo	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	G. Moreno Film Production Ltd.	Br/E 27879	5	November 12
Return To The Wild	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Government of The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Br/E 27883	20	November 13
Babe's Eye View	" "	Little, King & Partners Ltd., for Talking Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27884	17	November 14
Hamilton The Musical Elephant	British Lion Films Ltd.	Halas & Batchelor Cartoon Films Ltd.	Br/E 27886	10	November 15
Reach For Glory	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Blazer Films Ltd.	Br/E 27888	86	November 15
Pathe Pictorial Series 404-416:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 414	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27889	8	November 15
Pathe News 62-91	" "	" "	Br/E 27507	7	November 16
Pathe News 62-92	" "	" "	Br/E 27508	8	November 16
Movietone News 1745	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27559	7	November 16
	FOREIGN				
Island Escape	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 27873	99	November 12
Some Like It Nude	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Wm. Mishkin Motion Pictures	F 27880	56	November 13
Common Scents	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 27881	7	November 13
Diferente	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Aguila Films S.A.	F 27882	100	November 13
Hitler	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Three Crown Productions	F 27885	102	November 14
Eruption	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Dino De Laurentiis	F 27887	101	November 15
The Vanishing Corporal	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Omnia Deutsche Film Export G.M.B.H.	F 27890	106	November 16
The Story of Private Pooley	" "	Deutscher Fernsehfunk	F 27891	73	November 16

The length of the film 'Three Coins In The Fountain' (F 19264) registered on July 7, 1954, has been amended to provide an additional shortened version as follows: (a) 9156 feet (102 minutes: (b) 7,189 feet (80 minutes).

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Nov. 29-30	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447).
Dec. 4, 5 & 6	Vehicles, earth moving, roadmaking and lifting equipment including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Buddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272).

Saloons, limousines and estate cars by Austin, Ford, Hillman, Humber, Morris, Standard and Vauxhall; Land Rovers; Austin 'Champs'; coaches, dual-purpose vehicles; light, medium and heavy load carriers (some with diesel engines); diesel tractors by A.E.C. and Diamond 'T'; mobile tankers 150 galls. to 2,500 galls.; trailers; fitted mobile workshops (fitted lathe, vertical drill, valve refacer, double-ended grinder, generator, etc.); excavators by Koehring and Ruston Bucyrus; Caterpillar 'D8' tractors; mobile cranes by Coles, Neals, Ransomes & Rapier, and Ruston Bucyrus ('33RB'). Motor graders by Blaw Knox; scrapers by Onions; trenchers by Allen Parsons and Barber Greene; Muir-Hill dumper (6 cu. yds.); road rollers by Aveling Barford (8½ tons diesel); amphibious G.M.C. 'DUKWS'; 'SNOGO' snow ploughs; plant ancillaries and spares by leading British and North American manufacturers.

Dec. 11	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8*).	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373).
Dec. 18	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 4366).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 3	Huts and buildings, Nissen and Laing huts, one 3,500 gal. underground fuel tank; two 30,000 gal. steel water towers.	Royal Air Force Station, Hethel	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291-2). Catalogues free.
Dec. 6	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053)

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

1963			
Jan. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252).
Jan. 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331).
Feb. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sale may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only*).

Ministry of Public Building & Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 4	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	Feb. 1
Outside Europe	Oct. 5	Jan. 4
Europe	Sept. 7	Dec. 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe), will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 2, October 5 and September 7 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: 22ND JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – May 6-9, 1963.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. Apply, The National Children's Wear Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 40-42 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 1833-4).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

BULAWAYO: CENTRAL AFRICAN FAIR AND EXHIBITION – April 25-May 5, 1963.
* At Agricultural Society's Show Ground. Apply, The Development Officer, Bulawayo Agricultural Society, P.O. Box 3384, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

IZMIR: 33RD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – August 20-September 20, 1963.
* Apply, The Secretary, The British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.) Buldanliogla Han Nos. 4-5 Necatibey Cad No. 246 Galata-Istanbul, Turkey.

TEL-AVIV: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 16-July 7, 1964.
† Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

EUROPE

Amendments:

The Board of Trade have been advised by Robert Brandon & Partners Ltd., the United Kingdom representatives of the Lyon's International Trade Fair, that their address should now read: 10 Clifford Street, London, W.1 (Tel. Regent 0511) and not 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, as previously shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 18, 1962.

The Board of Trade have been informed by L.E.P. Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, that they are not in a position to answer inquiries about the Frankfurt Book Fair, October 9-14, 1963. Inquiries should therefore be referred to the organizers, Auslands und Messeburo des Borsenvereins, Kleiner Hirschgraben, 10-12, Frankfurt. Details about this event first appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 10, 1962.

Additions:

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION SHOW – September 5-15, 1963.
Apply, Society for the Diffusion of Arts Science (S.D.S.A.), 23 rue du Lubeck, Paris, 16.

LAUSANNE: 44TH NATIONAL FAIR (COMPTOIR SUISSE) – September 7-22, 1963.
* Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Paddington 0701).

AMSTERDAM: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (FIRATO) – September 13-22, 1963.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 307-308 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 1358).

BOLZANO: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – September 13-23, 1963.
* Apply, Fiera di Bolzano, Via Roma 18, C.P. 297, Bolzano.

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HOME (ARTS MENAGERS) EXHIBITION – October 12-27, 1963.
* Apply, Societe Co-operative des Industriels et Commercants en Materiel et Produits pour l'Alimentation, 8-10 Place de Brouckere, Brussels.

GENEVA: SALON DES ARTS MENAGERS – October 23-November 3, 1963.
* Apply, General Secretary, Salon des Arts Menagers, 1 rue du Temple, Geneva 4.

PIRMASENS: FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND MACHINERY FAIR – May 23-28, 1964.
Apply, Messeleitung Stadverwaltung Pirmasens Dankelsbachstrasse 19 678 Pirmasens.

HELSINKI: FINNISH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 17-27, 1964.
† Apply, Suomen Messut (Finnish Fair), Töölö, Helsinki.

European Trade Show of Ready-made Garments

A TRADE SHOW of ready-made garments for women and children will be held in Brussels from October 9 to 13, 1963, and its purpose will be to show the following year's spring and summer collections. The exhibition is open to the trade only and presents an opportunity for British manufacturers to show their collections to department store buyers, wholesalers, etc.

Particulars of stands and rentals which include coconut matting on the floors, painted internal partitions, painted and finished frontages, signboards with exhibitors' names, etc., and daily cleaning of stands can be obtained from the organizers, Centre Professional pour l'expansion de l'industrie de la Confection, 52 rue du Progres, Brussels. (Tel. 18.00.06). The last date for the receipt of applications for space is February 28, 1963.

British Instruments Display In Italy

THIRTY-THREE British manufacturers are taking part in a combined display of scientific instruments organized by the Board of Trade and the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain (SIMA), at the Instrumentation and Automation Fair, Milan, which opened on November 22. This is the first combined display of British instruments in Italy and results from a market survey of Italy last year by a delegation of 33 member companies of SIMA.

The British display covers more than 5,500 square feet and exhibits include a wide range of measuring, controlling, analytical, nucleonic and allied instruments. Each exhibitor has an individual display on the combined stand and there is a trade inquiry bureau manned by SIMA.

The British display in Milan follows similar displays organized jointly by the Board of Trade and SIMA at exhibitions in New York, Helsinki, Vienna and Sydney during the past six months.

The Fair closes on November 27.

Craftsmanship from the Highlands

PRODUCTS of Scotland's cottage craftsmen were on show and sale at the fifth Highland Home Industries Exhibition at the Ceylon Tea Centre, London, from November 12 to 24.

The exhibition organized by Highland Home Industries Ltd., Edinburgh, under the patronage of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, reflects Scotland's colourful past with exhibits of hand-made Sterling silver jewellery, hand-woven wool tweeds and hand-knitted Shetland sweaters and cardigans. Other products on show included hand-made Morar pottery, basketware from Skye, wrought iron work and horncraft. Sales are steadily increasing each year and the organizers report that their products are readily accepted in overseas markets.

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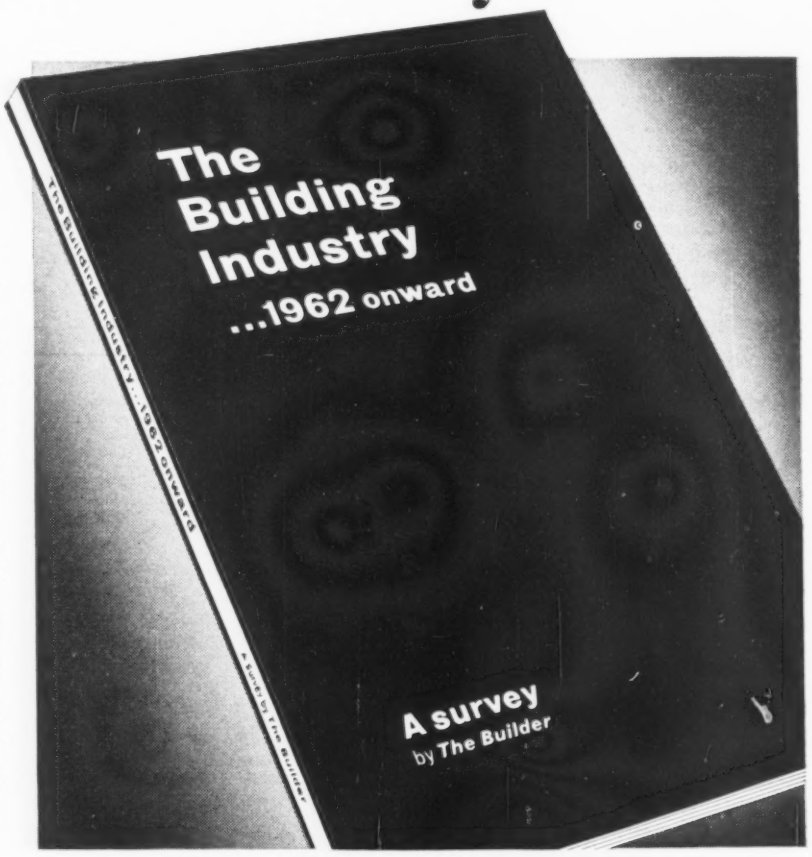

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Board of Trade

Trends in United Kingdom and World Exports of Manufactures

BOARD OF TRADE, HORSE GUARDS AVENUE, LONDON, S.W.1

TRENDS IN UNITED KINGDOM AND WORLD EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES

The latest report in this series discusses the expansion in world exports of manufactures between 1960 and 1961 and the increase in United Kingdom exports in the same period. It goes on to examine, in more detail than in previous reports, the pattern of growth in world exports of manufactures since 1954.

Expansion in World Exports

The value of exports of manufactures by the 12 main manufacturing countries* increased by 5 per cent between 1960 and 1961; this is below the average rate of increase of 8½ per cent per year from 1954 to 1961 and much less than the increase of 15½ per cent between 1959 and 1960. It was associated with the marked pause during 1960 in the growth of world trade in manufactures which followed the strong expansion in 1959. Between the fourth quarter of 1960 and the fourth quarter of 1961 the rate of increase had almost recovered to the long-term average. A major factor in this change of trend was the sharp recovery of the United States and Canadian economies from the conditions of recession at the beginning of last year. Whereas European exports to North America were falling during 1960 they increased sharply during 1961. The same was true of trade between the United States and Canada.

With the recovery in North America, world industrial production was on a strongly rising trend last year following a period of little change in 1960, but the increase of about 3 per cent between the averages for 1960 and 1961 was below the long-term rate of growth, as in the case of world exports of manufactures. Most of the increase in exports between 1960 and 1961 was in the volume of trade which again increased more than industrial production. This faster rate of growth of world trade in industrial goods than in world industrial production has been a feature of the post-war years.

The recovery in exports of manufactures to the United States and to Canada during 1961 from other industrial countries was not sufficient to bring the total exports to either market up to the total reached in 1960. A sharp fall in exports to the overseas sterling area in the course of last year led to a decrease for this market, also, between 1960 and 1961. The United Kingdom was the other main market to buy less manufactured goods from other industrial countries in 1961 than in 1960. Offsetting these declines was another large increase in industrial countries' exports to continental Western Europe (which includes the trade between these countries) and a smaller increase in exports to the non-sterling primary producing countries.

There appears to have been a further substantial increase last year in world exports of capital equipment. Exports of electric machinery and appliances, of non-electric machinery and of commercial vehicles all showed large increases. Together they increased by 16 per cent, more than the average increase for this group of products over the years 1954 to 1961 of about 11½ per cent. This, in turn, is a faster rate of growth than in total exports of manufactures, which increased at 8½ per cent a year from 1954 to 1961. There was an increase of 7 per cent in exports of chemicals last year; in the longer term these have not been increasing more than the average. The main weakness in world exports of manufactures last year was probably in consumer goods and industrial materials. It is not possible to identify these categories at all precisely in the statistics extracted, but there was a decline in the value of exports of passenger cars compared with 1960, hardly any change in exports of textiles, of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (although a fall in steel exports) or of "other" manufactures which consist partly of finished consumer goods and partly of industrial materials such as paper and rubber manufactures. Exports of industrial materials and of finished consumer goods are likely to be more sensitive to changes in stocks than exports of capital

* Excluding USSR, Eastern Europe and Mainland China.

equipment. This may have been a factor affecting trade in 1961. The decline in the United States market and in sterling area markets may have had a big effect on exports of consumer goods.

One of the features which emerges from an examination of trade by supplying countries in 1961 was the fact that United States and Canadian exports did not expand. The large increases which occurred in the exports of most industrial countries between 1959 and 1960 were followed by much smaller increases between 1960 and 1961. The European Economic Community countries expanded their exports by 9 per cent last year, after a rise of 19 per cent in 1960. United Kingdom exports were nearly 4 per cent more last year than in 1960 when they had increased by 6 per cent. United States exports of manufactures were slightly less than in 1960 after an increase of 18 per cent that year which was much above the average achieved by the United States since 1954 and also more than the world increase between 1959 and 1960. The increase in France's exports was reduced from 21 per cent to 3 per cent between these successive years, but there were increases of 9 per cent or more last year in exports from Western Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Increase in United Kingdom Exports

The increase of nearly 4 per cent in United Kingdom exports between 1960 and 1961 was nearer to the world average increase (5 per cent) than it has been in any recent year. Only in the cases of exports to the United States and Latin America was the United Kingdom experience less favourable than the experience of the major manufacturing countries as a group. To the rapidly expanding markets of the European Economic Community, United Kingdom exports increased by nearly 23 per cent last year; world exports to this market increased by 16 per cent. The main market for United Kingdom exports continued to be the overseas sterling area which took about 36 per cent of total United Kingdom exports of manufactures in 1961 and which was the most depressed of the markets identified in the exercise. In this market, the reduction in United Kingdom exports was proportionately less than in exports from either the European Economic Community countries (or than German exports), the United States or Japan. The only other year since 1954 when our relative position in these markets as a group improved was 1958.

Although United Kingdom exports of manufactures in 1961 were about 4 per cent higher than in 1960, an examination of the main commodity groups shows a varied pattern. Only chemicals, base metals and miscellaneous manufactures of metals, and machinery and transport equipment showed increases over 1960, between 3 and 7 per cent. The increase of 3 per cent compared with 1960 in exports of chemicals was lower than the increase in 1960 (8 per cent) and below the world average of 7 per cent. The fall of 7 per cent in exports of textiles as a whole was spread throughout the main groups. Cotton fabrics showed a decrease of 7 per cent which was more than the world average of 3 per cent. Although United Kingdom exports of base metals and miscellaneous manufactures of metal increased in 1961, exports of iron and steel were 1 per cent lower than in 1960; they fell however by less than the world average (−5 per cent). Exports of non-electrical machinery continued to increase, being 12 per cent more than in 1960; for the second successive year however they increased by less than the world average. Exports of electrical machinery showed a substantial increase of 12 per cent over 1960. This followed four years of very slow expansion and although the same rate of increase as in the period of fast growth from 1954 to 1956, was less than the increase in world exports between 1960 and 1961. United Kingdom and world exports of transport equipment were slightly lower in 1961 than in 1960. Within the total exports of passenger cars by the United Kingdom showed a more than average fall and exports of commercial vehicles and bodies more than average increases. United Kingdom exports of "other" manufactures in 1961 were unchanged compared with 1960, when they had shown a substantial increase, compared with a small increase in world exports.

Commodity Pattern of Exports of Manufactures to the Various Markets 1954–60

An analysis has been made for the years 1954 to 1960 of the exports of various broad groups of commodities by each of the main exporting countries to the different markets. This new work has been used in examining developments in exports to the various markets in the next section. Table V shows the commodity composition of exports to each market in 1960 and Table VIII shows changes between 1954 and 1960 in United Kingdom and world exports of the various commodity groups to each market. The full details of the analysis are not included in this report but are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W. 1.

The commodity pattern of exports to industrial countries and to primary producers were broadly similar in 1960. Industrial countries took a higher proportion of base metals and " other " manufactured goods which includes most consumer goods other than electrical appliances. Exports to primary producers included higher proportions of machinery and transport equipment and in some cases textiles. United Kingdom exports to these two groups of markets followed the world pattern quite closely but with lower proportions of base metals and " other " manufactures and higher proportions of machinery and transport equipment. Among the individual markets the main deviations from the general pattern were in the United States, in Japan and in Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. World exports to the United States were over one-third " other " manufactures and only one-tenth non-electrical machinery, but exports from the United Kingdom to the United States were nearer to the pattern to other markets with about one-third transport equipment and one-fifth each of non-electrical machinery and " other " manufactures. World exports to Japan were 35 per cent non-electrical machinery and 30 per cent chemicals and those from the United Kingdom were over 30 per cent non-electrical machinery and nearly 20 per cent textiles. Two-thirds of exports to Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China from both the world and the United Kingdom comprised base metals and non-electrical machinery.

Share of various commodity groups in exports of manufactures in 1960

Percentage

	In exports to industrial countries		In exports to primary producers		In exports to all markets	
	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World
Chemicals	9·6	11·3	11·3	12·1	10·6	11·6
Textiles	9·4	7·9	8·2	9·4	8·7	8·5
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures ...	15·5	20·1	15·9	17·5	15·7	19·0
Iron and steel	6·4	10·2	7·8	10·9	7·2	10·5
Machinery and transport equipment	49·4	38·6	51·8	46·0	50·8	41·6
Non-electrical machinery ...	24·2	18·5	23·4	21·3	23·7	19·7
Electrical machinery ...	6·2	6·5	9·0	7·6	7·8	6·9
Transport equipment ...	19·0	13·6	19·5	17·1	19·3	15·0
Other manufactures ...	16·2	22·1	12·8	15·0	14·3	19·2

United Kingdom exports of manufactures increased by more than the world average between 1954 and 1960 to the United States, Canada, Latin America, and Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. Increased exports of transport equipment were a major factor in the expansion to the first three markets; the specialised trade to the Soviet and Eastern Europe and China developed in metals and non-electrical machinery. The pattern of development was different for world exports to North and Latin America. Exports of non-electrical machinery contributed most, absolutely, to the increase to Canada and Latin America and " other " manufactures increased most to the United States. Over 40 per cent of the absolute increase in United Kingdom exports to the United States was contributed by transport equipment; electrical machinery showed a greater proportionate increase but because the figures are relatively small only contributed 7 per cent of the increase. In United Kingdom exports to Canada transport equipment contributed as much as 45 per cent of the increase. While transport equipment contributed 40 per cent of the increase in exports to Latin America, there was a rather greater increase (both absolutely and proportionately) in exports of non-electrical machinery.

The absolute increase in United Kingdom exports to Western Europe between 1954 and 1960 was much wider spread over the various commodity groups; one-third was contributed by non-electrical engineering and one-sixth each by chemicals, base metals and " other " manufactures—exports of transport equipment fell marginally. In this market the United Kingdom experience was much nearer to the average, but world exports of transport equipment increased by more, absolutely and proportionately, than did world exports of non-electrical machinery. The United Kingdom was the only supplier not to share in the increase in exports of transport equipment to Western Europe.

The fall in textile exports from the United Kingdom to overseas sterling countries between 1954 and 1960 was very large in absolute terms. Exports of non-textile manufactures increased by 22 per cent compared with an increase of 13 per cent for all manufactures. Exports of non-electrical machinery showed the greatest absolute increase although proportionately exports of chemicals increased more; there was very little increase in exports of metals. The main differences between United Kingdom and world experience in the overseas sterling markets arose in textiles and base metals. The United Kingdom showed a substantial fall in exports of textiles against a small rise in total and took only a very small share of the increased exports of base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures.

Exports to Different Markets

European Member Countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

The Western European countries, in aggregate, have been in recent years the most rapidly expanding market for exports of manufactures; since 1954 exports to them have increased by about 135 per cent. Between 1960 and 1961 there was an increase of 13 per cent, much less than the 27 per cent increase in 1960, but little different from the increase shown in 1959.

Of the major suppliers to Europe, the United Kingdom recorded the greatest increase in 1961, 21 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 15½ per cent for European Economic Community countries and a fall of 4 per cent for the United States. The fall in United States exports to Western Europe followed a very sharp rise in 1960 and was almost entirely due to the fall in exports from the United States of America to the United Kingdom.

Exports of manufactures to European Economic Community countries increased by 16 per cent in 1961, more than twice the rate of increase of exports to European Free Trade Association countries, but this difference was to a large extent due to the 4 per cent fall in exports to the United Kingdom. Exports from the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community increased almost as

fast (22½ per cent) as those from Germany or Italy (23½ per cent and 27½ per cent respectively). Sweden and Japan also recorded increases of more than 20 per cent in their exports to the European Economic Community.

The commodity detail of exports which is available for the years from 1954 to 1960 shows that exports of iron and steel to the European O.E.C.D. countries were the fastest growing of the items identified. Total exports increased by 140 per cent; those from European Economic Community countries (nearly 80 per cent of the total in 1960) increased by 150 per cent and those from the United Kingdom by over 90 per cent. Exports of electrical and non-electrical machinery showed similar rates of growth (120 and 108 per cent respectively). In both cases the relative increase in exports from the European Economic Community was greater than the increase from the United States which in turn was greater than the increase from the United Kingdom. This situation can only have been influenced to a minor degree by the fact that the United Kingdom market for imported manufactures was expanding rather more rapidly than the Western European market as a whole.

United Kingdom exports of non-electrical machinery to Europe expanded more between 1954 and 1960 (74 per cent) than those of electrical machinery (44 per cent). Figures for the various types of transport equipment are not readily available on a comparable basis back to 1954, but total exports of transport equipment to Western Europe more than doubled between 1954 and 1960. This was mainly due to the growth in exports from European Economic Community countries; exports from the United States about trebled but were small; there was no change in exports from the United Kingdom. Exports of textiles increased by as much as 60 per cent. Of the main suppliers, Italy and France showed the greatest increases, over 80 per cent; United Kingdom exports were up by nearly 10 per cent.

The development of commodity exports to European Economic Community countries between 1954 and 1960 was very similar to the pattern for all European O.E.C.D. countries in aggregate, but there was a faster rate of growth in every commodity group. Exports to the European Free Trade Association countries, partly under the influence of the United Kingdom market, have developed rather differently with faster growth in engineering goods and slower growth in chemicals.

United States

Total exports to the United States in 1961 were nearly 3 per cent lower than in 1960 but were rising during the year. Most of the main suppliers recorded lower exports than in the previous year but the fall was particularly steep in the case of the United Kingdom whose exports were over 20 per cent below the 1960 level; this was largely attributable to lower exports of passenger cars and textiles. West German exports also declined for the second successive year but the fall was considerably less steep in both years than that for the United Kingdom. This difference is partly explained by the variation in the structure of the two countries' exports, the United Kingdom being more reliant on exports of chemicals, textiles and machinery than West Germany. Canada is the main individual supplying country to the United States of America. Canadian exports to the United States of America increased in 1961 after a fall in 1960. Japan continued to be the second largest supplier but her exports showed a fall of about 3 per cent in 1961.

Exports of manufactures to the United States include a much higher proportion of the "other" manufactures than do exports to other industrial countries. This group of manufactures covers clothing, footwear, other consumer goods (apart from electrical appliances and motor cars), paper and books, rubber goods, etc., and has not been growing as rapidly as exports of engineering goods, iron and steel or textiles. Canada supplied nearly 60 per cent of these products in 1954, but with only a small increase over the years, the proportion had fallen to

under 40 per cent in 1960; there was a rapid rise in exports from Japan to take a 25 per cent share of the market in 1960 and a slower rise in exports from the European Economic Community which also took about a 25 per cent share in 1960. United Kingdom exports of " other " manufactures rose less rapidly than those from Japan or the European Economic Community countries but more rapidly than the average; in 1960 exports from the United Kingdom amounted to 7 per cent of world exports. Total exports of machinery and transport equipment were four times greater in 1960 than in 1954. This was mainly due to increased exports, particularly of transport equipment, from Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1960 Germany supplied over 25 per cent of the exports and the United Kingdom only a little less; Canada which had been the most important supplier in 1954 had fallen back to third place, although she continued as the largest supplier of non-electrical machinery. In contrast to Europe, exports of textiles increased by more than the average for all manufactures; they doubled between 1954 and 1960 with three-quarters of the increase contributed by Japan.

Canada

The United States continues to dominate the Canadian market, accounting in 1961 for about three-quarters of total exports to Canada, almost the same as in the previous year although United States exports were over 3 per cent less. United Kingdom exports continued to increase at about the same rate as in the previous year. The only other suppliers not to increase their exports to Canada in 1961 were Switzerland, unchanged, and Japan (nearly 2 per cent fall). The largest increase was recorded by Italy with 12·5 per cent increase over 1960. On average the smaller suppliers continued as in the late 1950s to increase their share in the market.

The commodity breakdown for the years 1954 to 1960 shows that the smaller suppliers have particularly improved their position in iron and steel where the European Economic Community countries supplied 10 per cent of exports in 1960 compared with 4½ per cent in 1954, and transport equipment where the European Economic Community countries supplied almost 9 per cent in 1960 compared with less than 1 per cent in 1954. United Kingdom exports increased at much above the average rates in base metals, machinery and transport equipment; textile exports showed only a small rise between 1954 and 1960 and there was a small fall in exports of " other " manufactures.

Latin America

The Latin America market has for several years depended mainly on exports from the United States of America which has supplied over half of the total exports, but the European Economic Community exports are becoming increasingly important. Total exports increased by 3 per cent in 1961 and United States exports, after a small recovery in 1960, were 3 per cent less. The percentage of total exports to Latin America supplied by the European Economic Community increased from 28 in 1960 to 31 in 1961.

Latin America is not one of the major markets for United Kingdom exports although it is one to which they have recently increased by more than the average. In 1961 however exports declined by nearly 5 per cent.

World exports of manufactures to Latin America include a higher proportion of machinery and transport equipment and lower proportions of textiles and metals than do exports to all primary producers. The European Economic Community is the main supplier of metals and miscellaneous metal goods, and has been increasing her share of the market at the expense of both the United States and Japan; United Kingdom exports have been rising rapidly and in 1960 were greater than Japanese exports but much less than those from Germany or the United States. Machinery and transport equipment constituted more than 50 per cent of exports to Latin America in 1960 and it had been growing faster than total imports. United

States exports increased by 15 per cent between 1954 and 1960, including a small fall in exports of transport equipment, while exports from European Economic Community countries were 65 per cent more and the much less important exports from the United Kingdom increased by over 100 per cent.

Non-O.E.C.D. Sterling Area

Total exports to overseas sterling countries fell by over 4 per cent compared with 1960 and those from the United Kingdom by rather less than 4 per cent, but the United Kingdom continued to be the major supplier to this market. Exports from the other three significant suppliers, United States, Japan and Germany were all more than 5 per cent less in 1961.

The commodity pattern of exports to overseas sterling countries in 1960 was very similar to the pattern for primary producers as a whole, but exports to the sterling countries included a more than average proportion of textiles. Although there was little change in total exports of textiles between 1954 and 1960, exports from the United Kingdom fell by 35 per cent and those from Japan increased by 80 per cent so that Japan became the main supplier in both 1959 and 1960. Apart from textiles and base metals, the other main commodity groups showed very similar rates of increase from 1954 to 1960, between 60 and 70 per cent. Increases in supplies from the United Kingdom ranged from 17 per cent for electrical machinery and appliances to 37 per cent for chemicals. Exports from the United States were more than doubled except for transport equipment, up 72 per cent. The European Economic Community countries had more variable experience with increases of 150 to 200 per cent in the engineering and transport groups, an increase of 90 per cent for " other " manufactures and one of 67 per cent for chemicals. During the period considered the United States was the second largest supplier of non-electrical machinery, but the European Economic Community countries as a group were the second largest supplier of chemicals, electrical machinery and appliances, transport equipment and " other " manufactures.

" Other " Countries

These countries include the Middle East, Japan, Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China.

Total exports of manufactures to these countries as a whole continued to increase in 1961. The rate of increase, 5 per cent, was lower than in 1960 although it was equal to the average increase in exports of manufactures to the world. Exports to this market have increased since 1954 by about 90 per cent, again much the same as the rise in exports to all markets.

Within this group of countries exports to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China have shown a continuous expansion; from 1954 to 1960 exports increased by about 300 per cent. This trade is heavily concentrated on base metals, particularly iron and steel, and non-electrical machinery with both the United Kingdom and Germany showing similar rates of expansion.

World exports of manufactures to Japan have shown an increase from 1954 to 1960 of about 180 per cent, with transport equipment the only group to show an increase of less than 100 per cent and the only group where United Kingdom exports have declined over the period. Compared with other industrial countries exports to Japan include much higher proportions of chemicals and non-electrical machinery (30 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). The United States and Germany are the two largest suppliers of both groups of products with the United States exports some three times greater than those from Germany.

Exports of manufactures to other countries in this group increased by about 50 per cent between 1954 and 1960, much the same rate of increase as to overseas sterling countries and more than the 20 per cent increase to Latin America. The biggest increases were in exports of non-electrical machinery, up nearly 90 per cent, and chemicals, up over 70 per cent.

Exports of Different Commodity Groups in 1961

The analysis of exports by groups of products shows that only for the machinery groups, both electric and non-electric, were substantial increases recorded in 1961. Exports of transport equipment were unchanged and chemical exports were 7 per cent. more. Cotton fabrics, woollen and worsted fabrics, base metals and miscellaneous manufactures of metal, iron and steel showed falls compared with 1960. The effect of the 1961 trade development has been to reinforce the dominant position of electrical and non-electrical machinery in the expansion of world trade in manufactures since 1954; the annual rate of growth in this period was about 12 per cent for both electrical and non-electrical machinery. Exports of chemicals increased by 9·3 per cent per year, virtually the same rate of increase as for base metals (9·4 per cent) and transport equipment (9·5 per cent). There was a rather slower rate of increase (8·6 per cent) in exports of "other" manufactures and a much slower rate (3·3 per cent) for textiles.

Machinery and Transport Equipment

This group covers non-electrical machinery, electric machinery, transport equipment (road and rail vehicles, ships and aircraft); non-electrical machinery accounted for nearly half of the group exports in 1961 and transport equipment about a third. Exports of all items in the group in 1961 were about 10 per cent more than in 1960; this increase was lower than that achieved in 1960. The European Economic Community whose exports in this group increased by 15 per cent over the 1960 level was responsible for nearly 43 per cent of total exports (41 per cent in 1960). West German exports increased by about the average for all European Economic Community countries and at the same rate as in 1960.

Exports from the United States, the largest individual exporter of machinery and transport equipment, were 3 per cent more than in 1960 and accounted in 1961 for about 25 per cent of the world total. Exports from the United Kingdom increased at a rate (7 per cent) nearer to the world average than in 1960. Italy continued to increase her exports at a fast rate; from supplying only about 2½ per cent of world exports in 1954, her share increased until in 1961 it was about 5¼ per cent.

Within the group, the pattern of development of the main sections was widely varied; exports of electrical machinery showed a total increase of 20 per cent, non-electric machinery showed an increase of 15 per cent whilst exports of transport equipment were marginally lower than in 1960. The electrical machinery sector although fast growing was much the smallest of the three.

Exports of *non-electric machinery* continued to increase at a fast rate in 1961 although the percentage increase was rather less than in 1960. Within this section each of the European Economic Community countries increased their exports by more than the world average. West German exports increased by as much as 26 per cent compared with 1960. United States exports were 6 per cent more and those from the United Kingdom were 12 per cent more. Canada was the only other country to record an increase much below average. Japan had the largest percentage increase in exports of non-electrical machinery at 41 per cent, the increase in 1961 was the highest recorded in recent years.

Exports of *electrical machinery* in 1961 were about 23 per cent more than in 1960. This was a faster rate of increase than that shown by other groups of manufactures. The 1961 rate of increase was substantially higher than that achieved in 1960.

All the main suppliers increased their exports compared with 1960 and all showed substantial rates of increase—at least 12 per cent. The highest individual rate was achieved by Italy with an increase of 65 per cent which was nearly three times as great as the world average. The rate of increase of Italian exports was about the same as in 1960. Both the United States and Japan showed rates of increase which were equal to the world average of 23 per cent.

Germany retained its position as the main individual supplier and showed a rate of increase only slightly below average. The European Economic Community as a group increased its exports by 22 per cent which was a higher rate than in previous years. United Kingdom exports showed a substantial increase of 12 per cent over the 1960 level. In absolute terms, however, only the United States, Germany and Japan showed larger increases than the United Kingdom.

World exports of *transport equipment* (including road and rail vehicles, ships and aircraft) were slightly lower than in 1960. Within this broad group however there was a wide variation of results in the individual sections; exports of passenger road motor vehicles were 10 per cent lower than in 1960 whilst exports of commercial vehicles and of bodies, chassis and other parts were 10 per cent more.

Of the three major suppliers, exports from the United States were 14 per cent less in 1961 with falls in each of the three groups of products distinguished separately; United Kingdom exports were 4 per cent less, with a substantial fall (34 per cent) in exports of passenger cars and continued increases in exports of commercial vehicles and of bodies and parts; West German exports were 2 per cent more—there was a tendency for the rate of growth in exports of passenger cars to lessen but the growth in the other two identified sections to continue unabated.

Metals and Miscellaneous Manufactures of Metals

Exports of this group are affected markedly by stocking or de-stocking movements. The sharp expansion in exports in 1959 and 1960 was not maintained in 1961 when there was a small fall.

Exports from the European Economic Community countries as a group were little changed as were those from Switzerland, Canada and Japan. United States exports were 15 per cent less and those from the United Kingdom and Sweden were 5 and 10 per cent more respectively.

Iron and steel is the major part of the exports in the base metals group. Total world exports fell in 1961 by about 5 per cent from the 1960 level. All the main exporters participated in this fall with the exception of West Germany, with a 3 per cent increase. The largest fall was shown by the United States whose exports were 25 per cent lower than in 1960.

Chemicals

World exports of chemicals in 1961 continued to increase and were 7 per cent more than in 1960. The only countries which did not share in this increase were Belgium and Canada with falls of 2 per cent. United Kingdom exports continued to increase although the rate of increase in 1961 of 3 per cent was slightly below that of the United States (4 per cent) and substantially below that of West Germany (10 per cent). The largest increase was shown by Italy (23 per cent); Italian chemical exports have increased spectacularly in recent years—by 190 per cent since 1954 and 90 per cent since 1958.

Textiles

Textiles continue to be the least expansive sector of world trade and in 1961 showed only a slight increase on the 1960 level. This is partly accounted for by the continuing increase in production in countries which had little or no textile industry until fairly recently and also by the restrictions on imports of textiles imposed by the United States of America and Australia. This is most marked in the case of cotton fabrics total exports of which by industrial countries declined in 1961. Japan continued to be the largest individual exporter of textiles in 1961 although her exports declined by 5 per cent. In absolute terms Italy showed the largest increase in exports although Sweden recorded a larger percentage rise. United Kingdom exports decreased by 7 per cent and were lower than at any time post-war.

An examination of the individual sections of the textile division shows that cotton exports by industrial countries fell by 3 per cent and woollen and worsted fabrics fell by 1 per cent compared with 1960. The fall in woollen and worsted fabrics was mainly caused by a fall in imports into the United States and Canada.

Exports of cotton fabrics from Japan the main exporter were 1 per cent less than in 1960 and exports from both the United Kingdom and the United States also fell. Exports from West Germany were 5 per cent more.

The United Kingdom is the main individual exporter of woollen and worsted fabrics and in 1961 was the only country, apart from Japan, to show a fall in exports. Italian exports continued to increase at a high rate and in 1961 Italy accounted for 26 per cent of the world total.

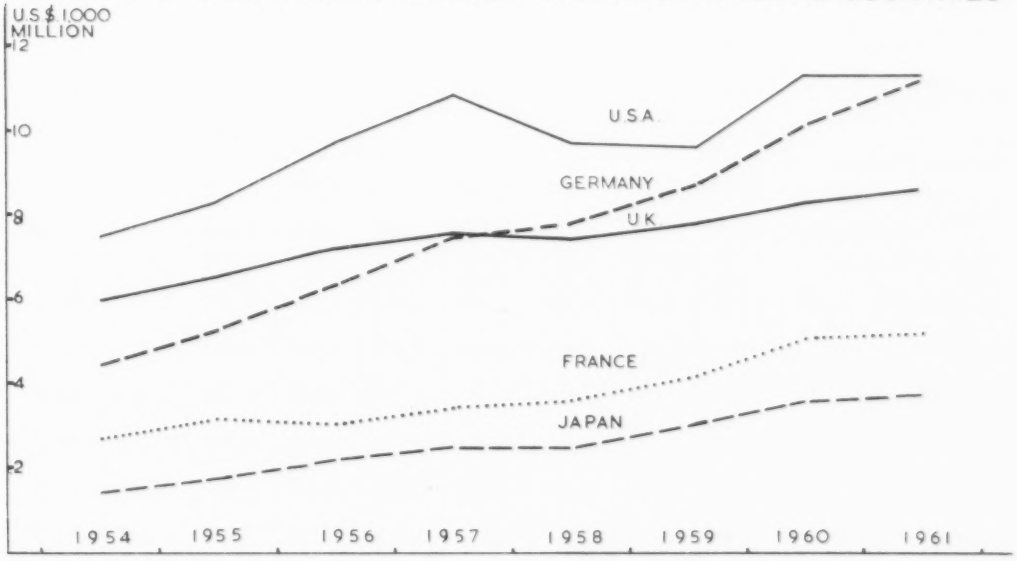
Other Manufactures

This heading covers a wide range of products such as clothing, pottery, rubber manufactures, timber manufactures, paper and paper manufactures and scientific instruments.

Total exports in 1961 showed a slight increase, 2 per cent, on the 1960 level but the rate of increase was substantially lower than the 5 per cent increase for all manufactures. Exports from the United States were 1 per cent less but continued slightly higher than exports from West Germany which were 1 per cent more than in 1960.

United Kingdom and French exports were slightly lower than in 1960; and those from Japan slightly higher. Canadian exports, mainly paper manufactures, showed the greatest proportionate fall and Italian exports the greatest increase, both proportionately and absolutely.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES FROM THE FIVE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I.—WORLD EXPORTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
World exports of manufactures (*a*)								
Value (U.S. $ thousand million)	29·6	33·8	38·3	42·5	41·8	45·2	52·2	54·9
Volume (1953=100)	110	125	136	148	145	159	180	186
World industrial production (*b*)								
Volume (1953=100)	100	112	117	121	118	130	139	144
Percentage increase on previous year	—	12·0	4·5	3·4	−2·5	10·2	6·9	3·6

(*a*) Exports by the 12 main manufacturing countries, apart from the USSR, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China: the European Economic Community, United Kingdom, United States (excluding United States Special Category exports), Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan. Manufactures defined as Sections 5 to 8 of S.I.T.C. Revised.

(*b*) Excluding USSR, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China.

TABLE II.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MAIN EXPORTING COUNTRIES (*a*)

U.S. dollar million

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Percentage increase 1954–61
United Kingdom (*b*) ...	5,950	6,527	7,204	7,603	7,454	7,812	8,318	8,637	*45·2*
E.E.C.	10,998	13,008	14,588	16,522	17,184	19,422	23,078	25,044	*127·7*
German Federal Republic (*c*)	4,420	5,248	6,318	7,467	7,771	8,675	10,129	11,207	*153·6*
Belgium–Luxembourg	1,804	2,167	2,537	2,532	2,450	2,683	3,068	3,173	*75·9*
France (*d*)	2,703	3,156	3,013	3,410	3,615	4,173	5,064	5,211	*92·8*
Italy	933	1,139	1,360	1,620	1,726	2,010	2,702	3,153	*237·9*
Netherlands ...	1,138	1,298	1,360	1,493	1,622	1,881	2,111	2,300	*102·1*
Sweden	812	892	1,045	1,200	1,263	1,361	1,604	1,795	*121·1*
Switzerland	1,115	1,199	1,324	1,437	1,419	1,543	1,722	1,873	*68·0*
United States (*a*) ...	7,477	8,321	9,718	10,831	9,772	9,630	11,338	11,280	*50·9*
Canada	1,821	2,061	2,244	2,350	2,231	2,390	2,517	2,541	*39·5*
Japan	1,389	1,744	2,181	2,538	2,509	3,032	3,601	3,764	*171·0*
Total (*a*) ...	29,562	33,752	38,304	42,481	41,832	45,190	52,174	54,934	*85·8*

(*a*) Excluding United States Special Category exports. Certain items (valued at approximately $185 million in 1957) have been removed from the list of Special Category exports. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category items and are not, therefore, strictly comparable with previous periods.

(*b*) Including Channel Islands from 1959.

(*c*) Including the Saar from July 1959.

(*d*) Excluding the Saar from July 1959.

TABLE III.—CHANGES IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO VARIOUS MARKETS, 1954–61

Market	Percentage of exports to all markets				Percentage change between 1954 and 1961	
	1954		1961			
	United Kingdom	World	United Kingdom	World	United Kingdom	World
O.E.C.D. Europe	26·8	33·9	32·1	42·9	+ *74*	+ *135*
EFTA (excluding United Kingdom)	10·2	10·4	10·8	11·8	+ *55*	+ *111*
United Kingdom ...	—	3·7	—	4·5	—	+ *124*
E.E.C.	11·4	16·4	16·1	23·5	+ *105*	+ *166*
United States	5·0	8·8	6·6	9·5	+ *93*	+ *100*
Canada	5·2	8·1	6·3	6·6	+ *79*	+ *51*
Latin America	4·9	14·8	4·9	9·9	+ *45*	+ *24*
Non O.E.C.D. Sterling Area	48·9	17·0	36·4	13·2	+ *8*	+ *44*
Other	9·3	17·4	13·7	17·6	+ *115*	+ *88*
Total	100	100	100	100	+ *45*	+ *86*
(U.S. dollar million) ...	(5,950)	(29,562)	(8,637)	(54,934)		

TABLE IV.—COMMODITY PATTERN OF UNITED KINGDOM AND WORLD EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES IN 1954 AND 1961

	Percentage of exports of all manufactures				Percentage change between 1954 and 1961	
	1954		1961			
	United Kingdom	World	United Kingdom	World	United Kingdom	World
Chemicals ... ... (Section 5)	9·6	11·8	10·6	11·8	+ *61*	+ *86*
Textiles ... ... (Division 65)	15·3	12·2	8·0	8·2	— *24*	+ *25*
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures ... (Divisions 67, 68 and 69)	13·7	17·5	15·1	17·6	+ *59*	+ *87*
Machinery other than electric (Division 71)	19·3	18·3	25·1	21·4	+ *90*	+ *117*
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances ... ... (Division 72)	8·4	6·9	8·8	8·1	+ *53*	+ *117*
Transport equipment ... (Division 73)	19·0	14·1	18·8	14·3	+ *44*	+ *89*
Other manufactures ... (Section 8 and rest of 6)	14·8	19·1	13·6	18·6	+ *33*	+ *80*
Total manufactures ... (Sections 5–8)	100	100	100	100	+ *45*	+ *86*
(U.S. dollar million) ...	(5,950)	(29,562)	(8,637)	(54,934)		

TABLE V.—SHARE OF VARIOUS COMMODITY GROUPS IN EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO THE DIFFERENT MARKETS IN 1960

	O.E.C.D. Europe	E.E.C.	EFTA (including United Kingdom)	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	Japan	Non O.E.C.D. Sterling	Latin America	Soviet Russia Eastern Europe and China	Other (including Sino-Soviet)	Industrial Countries	Primary Producers	World
Chemicals ...	12·4	12·6	11·7	13·3	6·1	8·9	30·5	10·9	13·6	13·6	12·4	11·3	12·1	11·6
Textiles ...	8·4	8·8	8·2	6·9	7·8	6·6	2·6	13·2	3·9	4·4	9·4	7·9	9·4	8·5
Base metal and miscellaneous metal manufactures ...	22·1	24·3	20·1	24·3	19·1	12·1	10·1	14·8	15·1	42·7	21·4	20·1	17·5	19·0
Iron and steel ...	11·8	13·9	10·2	8·2	7·7	5·9	4·6	8·3	9·0	31·6	14·3	10·2	10·9	10·5
Machinery and transport equipment	38·5	35·7	40·3	31·6	29·2	51·5	46·0	44·4	54·2	33·0	42·3	38·6	46·0	41·6
Non-electrical machinery	18·6	18·8	17·1	15·9	10·5	26·8	35·2	19·6	26·3	23·7	19·8	18·5	21·3	19·7
Electrical machinery	6·8	6·6	6·8	3·3	4·7	7·6	4·9	7·6	8·6	5·0	6·9	6·4	7·6	6·9
Transport equipment	13·2	10·3	16·3	12·4	14·0	17·1	5·8	17·1	19·3	4·4	15·6	13·6	17·1	15·0
Other	18·7	18·5	19·7	23·8	37·8	20·9	10·9	16·8	13·2	6·3	14·4	22·1	15·0	19·2

Based on unrevised S.I.T.C.

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET*

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Market		United Kingdom (a)	Total E.E.C.	German Federal Republic	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands (e)
World	1954	5,950 +3·5	10,998 +12·3	4,420 +20·8	1,804 +4·3	2,703 +9·0	933 +4·1	1,138 +11·1
	1955	6,527 +9·7	13,008 +18·3	5,248 +18·7	2,167 +20·1	3,156 +16·8	1,139 +22·1	1,298 +14·1
	1956	7,204 +10·4	14,588 +12·1	6,318 +20·4	2,537 +17·1	3,013 −4·5	1,360 +19·4	1,360 +4·8
	1957	7,603 +5·5	16,522 +13·3	7,467 +18·2	2,532 −0·2	3,410 +13·2	1,620 +19·1	1,493 +9·8
	1958	7,454 −2·0	17,184 +4·0	7,771 +4·1	2,450 −3·2	3,615 +6·0	1,726 +6·5	1,622 +8·6
	1959	7,812 +4·8	19,422 +13·0	8,675 +11·6	2,683 +9·5	4,173 +15·4	2,010 +16·5	1,881 +16·0
	1960	8,318 +6·5	23,078 +18·8	10,129 +16·8	3,068 +14·3	5,064 +21·4	2,702 +34·4	2,111 +12·2
	1961	8,637 +3·8	25,044 +9·0	11,207 +10·6	3,173 +3·4	5,211 +2·9	3,153 +16·7	2,300 +9·0
O.E.C.D. countries in Europe (c)	1954	1,592 +4·5	5,642 +15·7	2,592 +21·0	1,084 +8·5	913 +13·3	409 +6·5	644 +18·2
	1955	1,686 +5·9	6,881 +22·0	3,116 +20·2	1,331 +22·8	1,199 +31·3	503 +23·0	732 +13·7
	1956	1,847 +9·5	7,763 +12·8	3,702 +18·8	1,527 +14·7	1,179 −1·7	586 +16·5	769 +5·1
	1957	1,879 +1·7	8,617 +11·0	4,214 +13·8	1,526 −0·1	1,260 +6·9	718 +22·5	899 +16·9
	1958	1,833 −2·4	8,709 +1·1	4,279 +1·5	1,445 −5·3	1,235 −2·0	719 +0·1	1,031 +14·7
	1959	2,078 +13·4	10,158 +16·6	4,795 +12·1	1,629 +12·7	1,605 +30·0	921 +28·1	1,208 +17·2
	1960	2,295 +10·4	12,653 +24·6	5,826 +21·5	2,026 +24·4	2,151 +34·0	1,300 +41·2	1,350 +11·8
	1961	2,772 +20·8	14,613 +15·5	6,793 +16·6	2,224 +9·8	2,510 +16·7	1,629 +25·3	1,457 +7·9
European Free Trade Area (including United Kingdom)	1954	604 +6·2	2,359 +17·2	1,273 +26·0	322 −6·7	342 +15·2	172 +9·6	250 +22·5
	1955	594 −1·7	2,782 +17·9	1,511 +18·7	363 +12·7	437 +27·8	197 +14·5	274 +9·6
	1956	628 +5·7	3,080 +10·7	1,757 +16·3	403 +11·0	442 +1·1	221 +12·2	257 −6·2
	1957	661 +5·3	3,467 +12·6	2,032 +15·7	391 −3·0	464 +5·0	278 +25·8	302 +17·5
	1958	655 −0·9	3,557 +2·6	2,156 +6·1	353 −9·7	422 −9·1	276 −0·7	350 +15·9
	1959	724 +10·5	4,066 +14·3	2,368 +9·8	404 +14·4	532 +26·1	349 +26·4	413 +18·0
	1960	783 +8·1	4,964 +22·1	2,874 +21·4	475 +17·6	710 +33·5	470 +34·7	435 +5·3
	1961	935 +19·4	5,464 +10·1	3,189 +11·0	503 +5·9	729 +2·7	574 +22·1	469 +7·8
United Kingdom	1954	— —	500 −3·1	172 +4·9	89 −27·0	105 −6·3	50 +2·0	84 +21·7
	1955	— —	647 +29·4	219 +27·3	111 +24·7	147 +40·0	62 +24·0	108 +28·6
	1956	— —	711 +9·9	271 +23·7	145 +30·6	141 −4·1	65 +4·8	89 −17·6
	1957	— —	744 +4·6	308 +13·7	126 −13·1	133 −5·7	78 +20·0	99 +11·2
	1958	— —	744 Nil	314 +1·9	119 −5·6	112 −15·8	88 +12·8	111 +12·1
	1959	— —	919 +23·5	361 +15·0	151 +26·9	140 +25·0	128 +45·5	139 +25·2
	1960	— —	1,180 +28·4	473 +31·0	165 +9·3	215 +53·6	164 +28·1	163 +17·3
	1961	— —	1,202 +1·9	482 +1·9	163 −1·2	192 −10·7	197 +20·1	168 +3·1
European Economic Community	1954	679 +1·8	2,832 +19·3	1,093 +20·2	717 +18·3	480 +20·9	179 +20·1	363 +16·0
	1955	755 +11·2	3,512 +24·0	1,307 +19·6	918 +28·0	625 +30·2	231 +29·1	431 +18·7
	1956	874 +15·8	4,114 +17·1	1,642 +25·6	1,066 +16·1	632 +1·1	292 +26·4	482 +11·8
	1957	972 +11·2	4,585 +11·4	1,901 +15·8	1,079 +1·2	695 +10·0	348 +19·2	562 +16·6
	1958	902 −7·2	4,550 −0·8	1,820 −4·3	1,035 −4·1	702 +1·0	357 +2·6	636 +13·2
	1959	1,007 +11·6	5,454 +19·9	2,087 +14·7	1,161 +12·2	975 +38·9	484 +35·6	747 +17·5
	1960	1,132 +12·4	6,982 +28·0	2,603 +24·7	1,476 +27·1	1,312 +34·6	723 +49·4	868 +16·2
	1961	1,389 +22·7	8,317 +19·1	3,209 +23·3	1,644 +11·4	1,610 +22·7	922 +27·5	932 +7·4
United States	1954	295 −8·1	699 −12·5	257 −1·5	171 −9·5	105 −21·6	80 −20·0	86 −18·9
	1955	361 +22·4	911 +30·3	342 +33·1	222 +29·8	148 +41·0	105 +31·3	94 +9·3
	1956	532 +47·4	1,185 +30·1	457 +33·6	286 +28·8	171 +15·5	155 +47·6	116 +23·4
	1957	532 Nil	1,264 +6·7	558 +22·1	247 −13·6	187 +9·4	177 +14·2	95 −18·1
	1958	599 +12·6	1,409 +11·5	600 +7·5	271 +9·7	248 +32·6	189 +6·8	101 +6·3
	1959	821 +37·1	2,085 +48·0	862 +43·7	423 +56·1	402 +62·1	278 +47·1	120 +18·8
	1960	714 −13·0	1,934 −7·2	849 −1·5	335 −20·8	331 −17·7	322 +15·8	97 −19·2
	1961	569 −20·3	1,900 −1·8	818 −4·8	334 −0·3	342 +3·3	316 −1·9	90 −7·2
Canada	1954	307 −16·1	93 −4·1	40 +33·3	22 −26·7	15 −25·0	7 −12·5	9 Nil
	1955	325 +5·9	122 +31·2	54 +35·0	28 +27·3	19 +26·7	10 +42·9	11 +22·2
	1956	434 +33·5	184 +50·8	84 +55·6	48 +71·4	23 +21·1	16 +60·0	13 +18·2
	1957	478 +10·1	191 +3·8	92 +9·5	40 −16·7	25 +8·7	21 +31·3	13 Nil
	1958	459 −4·0	206 +7·9	102 +10·9	33 −17·5	34 +36·0	22 +4·8	15 +15·4
	1959	511 +11·3	264 +28·2	130 +27·5	42 +27·3	49 +44·1	24 +9·1	19 +26·7
	1960	529 +3·7	260 −1·5	125 −3·8	40 −4·8	44 −10·2	32 +33·3	19 Nil
	1961	548 +3·6	273 +5·0	129 +3·2	42 +5·0	45 +2·3	36 +12·5	21 +10·5
Latin America	1954	294 +6·1	1,045 +18·6	503 +18·9	102 +27·5	223 +6·7	138 +39·4	79 +12·9
	1955	290 −1·4	1,127 +7·8	495 −1·6	114 +11·8	238 +6·7	172 +24·6	108 +36·7
	1956	349 +20·3	1,107 −1·8	564 +13·9	113 −0·9	168 −29·4	183 +6·4	79 −26·9
	1957	428 +22·6	1,366 +23·4	690 +22·3	171 +51·3	197 +17·3	218 +19·1	90 +13·9
	1958	388 −9·3	1,412 +3·4	694 +0·6	164 −4·1	196 −0·5	256 +17·4	102 +13·3
	1959	404 +4·1	1,412 Nil	704 +1·4	136 −17·1	218 +11·2	239 −6·6	115 +12·7
	1960	447 +10·6	1,470 +4·1	736 +4·5	130 −4·4	249 +14·2	257 +7·5	98 −14·8
	1961	425 −4·9	1,663 +13·1	859 +16·7	153 +17·7	258 +3·6	291 +13·2	102 +4·1

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET* (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Market		Sweden	Switzerland	United States (*b*)	Canada	Japan	Total
World	1954	812 *+15·3*	1,115 *+2·5*	7,477 *+4·4*	1,821 *−0·3*	1,389 *+33·4*	29,562 *+10·5*
	1955	892 *+9·9*	1,199 *+7·5*	8,321 *+11·3*	2,061 *+13·2*	1,744 *+25·6*	33,752 *+14·2*
	1956	1,045 *+17·2*	1,324 *+10·4*	9,718 *+16·8*	2,244 *+8·9*	2,181 *+25·1*	38,304 *+13·5*
	1957	1,200 *+14·8*	1,437 *+8·5*	10,831 *+11·1*	2,350 *+4·7*	2,538 *+16·4*	42,481 *+10·9*
	1958	1,263 *+5·3*	1,419 *−1·3*	9,772 *−9·8*	2,231 *−5·1*	2,509 *−1·1*	41,832 *−1·5*
	1959	1,361 *+7·8*	1,543 *+8·7*	9,630 *−1·5*	2,390 *+7·1*	3,032 *+20·8*	45,190 *+8·0*
	1960	1,604 *+17·9*	1,722 *+11·3*	11,338 *+17·8*	2,517 *+5·3*	3,601 *+18·8*	52,174 *+15·5*
	1961	1,795 *+11·9*	1,873 *+8·8*	11,280 *−0·5*	2,541 *+1·0*	3,764 *+4·5*	54,934 *+5·3*
O.E.C.D. countries in Europe (*c*)	1954	492 *+21·8*	596 *+5·3*	1,281 *+10·1*	327 *+22·9*	89 *+20·3*	10,019 *+12·9*
	1955	560 *+13·8*	638 *+7·5*	1,629 *+27·2*	404 *+23·5*	115 *+29·2*	11,913 *+18·9*
	1956	618 *+10·4*	728 *+14·1*	1,744 *+7·1*	425 *+5·2*	147 *+27·8*	13,272 *+11·4*
	1957	709 *+14·7*	788 *+8·2*	1,979 *+13·5*	489 *+15·1*	211 *+43·5*	14,672 *+10·5*
	1958	720 *+1·6*	803 *+1·9*	1,787 *−9·7*	550 *+12·5*	181 *−14·2*	14,583 *−0·6*
	1959	772 *+7·2*	872 *+8·6*	1,948 *+9·0*	469 *−14·7*	203 *+12·2*	16,500 *+13·1*
	1960	933 *+20·9*	992 *+13·8*	3,146 *+61·5*	612 *+30·5*	303 *+49·3*	20,934 *+26·9*
	1961	1,129 *+21·0*	1,102 *+11·1*	3,017 *−4·1*	581 *−5·1*	350 *+15·5*	23,564 *+12·6*
European Free Trade Area (including United Kingdom)	1954	302 *+25·3*	168 *+9·8*	458 *+4·3*	254 *+23·9*	31 *−27·9*	4,176 *+14·0*
	1955	339 *+12·3*	180 *+7·1*	646 *+41·0*	317 *+24·8*	55 *+77·4*	4,913 *+17·6*
	1956	353 *+4·1*	193 *+7·2*	626 *−3·1*	344 *+8·5*	54 *−1·8*	5,278 *+7·4*
	1957	422 *+19·5*	218 *+13·0*	691 *+19·2*	344 Nil	104 *+92·6*	5,907 *+11·9*
	1958	438 *+3·8*	221 *+1·4*	617 *−10·7*	322 *−6·4*	79 *−24·0*	5,889 *−0·3*
	1959	463 *+5·7*	242 *+9·5*	709 *+14·9*	341 *+5·9*	96 *+21·5*	6,641 *+12·8*
	1960	535 *+15·6*	278 *+14·9*	1,242 *+75·2*	428 *+25·5*	136 *+41·7*	8,366 *+26·0*
	1961	637 *+19·1*	308 *+10·8*	1,050 *−15·5*	411 *−4·0*	144 *+5·9*	8,949 *+7·0*
United Kingdom	1954	78 *+34·5*	57 *+11·8*	211 *+2·4*	234 *+25·1*	23 *−11·5*	1,103 *+5·7*
	1955	96 *+23·1*	64 *+12·3*	336 *+59·2*	292 *+24·8*	33 *+43·5*	1,468 *+33·1*
	1956	98 *+2·1*	70 *+9·4*	278 *−17·3*	320 *+9·6*	19 *−42·4*	1,496 *+1·9*
	1957	111 *+13·3*	76 *+8·6*	334 *+20·1*	316 *−1·3*	31 *+63·2*	1,612 *+7·8*
	1958	110 *−0·9*	78 *+2·6*	313 *−6·3*	296 *−6·3*	20 *−35·5*	1,561 *−3·2*
	1959	118 *+7·3*	89 *+14·1*	339 *+8·3*	304 *+2·7*	32 *+60·0*	1,801 *+15·4*
	1960	144 *+22·0*	102 *+14·6*	711 *+109·7*	388 *+27·6*	44 *+37·5*	2,569 *+42·6*
	1961	171 *+18·8*	113 *+10·8*	547 *−23·1*	397 *+2·3*	42 *−4·5*	2,472 *−3·8*
European Economic Community	1954	163 *+19·0*	384 *+3·2*	689 *+14·1*	60 *+7·1*	42 *+82·6*	4,849 *+14·6*
	1955	191 *+17·2*	408 *+6·3*	837 *+21·5*	80 *+33·3*	47 *+11·9*	5,830 *+20·2*
	1956	242 *+26·7*	490 *+20·1*	949 *+13·4*	75 *−5·0*	60 *+27·7*	6,805 *+16·7*
	1957	260 *+7·4*	520 *+5·1*	1,060 *+10·6*	135 *+77·6*	87 *+45·0*	7,619 *+12·0*
	1958	260 Nil	523 *+0·6*	991 *−6·5*	215 *+59·3*	76 *−12·6*	7,517 *−1·3*
	1959	279 *+7·3*	582 *+11·3*	1,072 *+8·2*	116 *−46·0*	69 *−9·2*	8,579 *+14·1*
	1960	368 *+31·9*	664 *+14·1*	1,708 *+59·3*	168 *+44·8*	107 *+55·1*	11,129 *+29·7*
	1961	454 *+23·4*	737 *+11·0*	1,728 *+1·2*	156 *−7·1*	130 *+21·5*	12,911 *+16·0*
United States	1954	33 *−8·3*	140 *−25·1*	— —	1,247 *−5·2*	193 *+21·4*	2,607 *−7·2*
	1955	44 *+33·3*	140 Nil	— —	1,378 *+10·5*	350 *+81·3*	3,184 *+22·1*
	1956	55 *+25·0*	167 *+1·3*	— —	1,504 *+9·1*	435 *+24·3*	3,878 *+21·8*
	1957	67 *+21·8*	167 Nil	— —	1,463 *−2·7*	497 *+14·3*	3,990 *+2·9*
	1958	85 *+26·9*	142 *−15·5*	— —	1,359 *−7·1*	575 *+15·7*	4,169 *+4·5*
	1959	126 *+48·2*	174 *+22·5*	— —	1,600 *+17·7*	904 *+57·2*	5,710 *+37·0*
	1960	125 *−0·8*	175 Nil	— —	1,498 *−6·4*	956 *+5·8*	5,402 *−5·4*
	1961	101 *−19·2*	173 *−1·2*	— —	1,555 *+3·8*	929 *−2·8*	5,227 *−3·2*
Canada	1954	9 Nil	20 *−4·8*	1,945 *−8·7*	— —	16 *+3·3*	2,390 *−9·4*
	1955	11 *+22·2*	23 *+15·0*	2,330 *+99·8*	— —	40 *+150·0*	2,851 *+19·3*
	1956	16 *+45·5*	25 *+8·7*	2,939 *+26·1*	— —	56 *+40·0*	3,654 *+28·2*
	1957	13 *−18·8*	28 *+12·0*	2,874 *−2·2*	— —	56 Nil	3,640 *−0·4*
	1958	13 Nil	32 *+14·3*	2,533 *−11·9*	— —	69 *+23·2*	3,312 *−9·0*
	1959	17 *+30·8*	33 *+3·1*	2,731 *+7·8*	— —	106 *+53·6*	3,662 *+10·6*
	1960	20 *+17·6*	31 *−6·1*	2,728 *−0·1*	— —	110 *+3·8*	3,678 *+0·4*
	1961	22 *+10·0*	31 Nil	2,635 *−3·4*	— —	108 *−1·8*	3,617 *−1·7*
Latin America	1954	94 *+8·0*	114 *+23·9*	2,535 *+12·5*	107 *−12·3*	189 *+96·9*	4,378 *+15·0*
	1955	80 *−13·5*	116 *+1·8*	2,500 *−1·4*	102 *−4·7*	175 *−7·4*	4,391 *+0·3*
	1956	111 *+37·0*	112 *−3·4*	2,919 *+16·8*	119 *+16·7*	161 *−8·0*	4,878 *+11·1*
	1957	133 *+19·8*	125 *+11·6*	3,704 *+26·9*	179 *+50·4*	149 *−7·5*	6,084 *+24·7*
	1958	155 *+16·5*	130 *+4·0*	3,277 *−11·5*	122 *−31·8*	189 *+26·8*	5,673 *−6·8*
	1959	112 *−27·7*	129 *−0·8*	2,682 *−18·2*	113 *−7·4*	220 *+16·4*	5,072 *−10·6*
	1960	123 *+9·8*	137 *+6·2*	2,709 *+1·0*	114 *+0·9*	269 *+22·3*	5,269 *+3·9*
	1961	120 *−2·4*	144 *+5·1*	2,636 *−2·7*	117 *+2·6*	312 *+16·0*	5,417 *+2·8*

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET* (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Market		United Kingdom (*a*)	Total E.E.C.	German Federal Republic	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands (*e*)
Non-O.E.C.D. Sterling Area (*d*)	1954	2,910 *+6·5*	851 *+17·1*	372 *+21·6*	140 *+34·6*	105 *+5·0*	118 Nil	116 *+17·2*
	1955	3,193 *+9·7*	1,023 *+20·2*	474 *+27·4*	158 *+12·9*	139 *+32·4*	120 *+1·7*	132 *+13·8*
	1956	3,233 *+1·3*	1,203 *+17·6*	565 *+19·2*	186 *+17·7*	153 *+10·1*	164 *+36·7*	135 *+2·3*
	1957	3,409 *+5·4*	1,387 *+15·3*	727 *+28·7*	171 *−8·1*	169 *+10·5*	179 *+9·1*	141 *+4·4*
	1958	3,319 *−2·6*	1,417 *+2·2*	779 *+7·2*	154 *−9·9*	160 *−5·3*	173 *−3·4*	151 *+7·1*
	1959	3,078 *−7·3*	1,401 *−1·1*	774 *−0·6*	127 *−17·5*	162 *+1·3*	163 *−5·8*	175 *+15·9*
	1960	3,265 *+6·2*	1,651 *+17·8*	858 *+10·9*	171 *+34·6*	214 *+32·1*	255 *+56·4*	153 *−12·6*
	1961	3,141 *−3·8*	1,568 *−5·0*	809 *−5·7*	155 *−9·4*	176 *−17·8*	251 *−1·6*	177 *+15·7*
Other countries	1954	551 *+4·0*	2,671 *+9·4*	657 *+31·7*	284 *−13·4*	1,343 *+9·0*	182 *−3·2*	205 *+5·1*
	1955	671 *+21·8*	2,945 *+10·3*	767 *+16·7*	314 *+10·6*	1,413 *+5·2*	230 *+26·4*	221 *+7·8*
	1956	809 *+20·6*	3,146 *+6·8*	946 *+23·3*	377 *+20·1*	1,319 *−6·7*	256 *+11·3*	248 *+12·2*
	1957	877 *+8·4*	3,699 *+17·6*	1,187 *+25·5*	377 Nil	1,572 *+19·2*	308 *+20·3*	255 *+2·8*
	1958	857 *−2·3*	4,032 *+9·0*	1,317 *+11·0*	383 *+1·6*	1,742 *+10·8*	368 *+19·5*	222 *−12·9*
	1959	920 *+7·4*	4,101 *+1·7*	1,410 *+7·1*	326 *−14·9*	1,737 *−0·3*	384 *+4·3*	244 *+9·9*
	1960	1,068 *+16·2*	4,942 *+20·5*	1,735 *+23·0*	366 *+12·3*	2,076 *+19·5*	535 *+39·3*	230 *−5·7*
	1961	1,182 *+10·7*	4,832 *−2·2*	1,799 *+3·7*	264 *−27·9*	1,880 *−9·4*	630 *+17·8*	259 *+12 6*

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET* (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Market		Sweden	Switzerland	United States (*b*)	Canada	Japan	Total
Non-O.E.C.D. Sterling Area (*d*)	1954	70 *+20·7*	88 *+18·9*	618 *+18·6*	106 *+10·4*	392 *+64·0*	5,035 *+13·2*
	1955	77 *+10·0*	95 *+8·0*	744 *+20·4*	142 *+34·0*	524 *+33·7*	5,798 *+15·2*
	1956	92 *+19·5*	103 *+8·4*	815 *+9·5*	153 *+7·7*	566 *+8·0*	6,165 *+6·3*
	1957	94 *+2·2*	113 *+9·7*	935 *+14·7*	153 Nil	665 *+17·5*	6,756 *+9·6*
	1958	90 *−4·3*	113 Nil	797 *−14·6*	160 *+4·6*	605 *−9·0*	6,501 *−3·8*
	1959	92 *+2·2*	111 *−1·8*	920 *+13·2*	155 *−3·1*	677 *+11·9*	6,416 *−1·3*
	1960	114 *+23·9*	161 *+15·0*	1,211 *+34·0*	219 *+41·3*	924 *+36·5*	7,545 *+17·6*
	1961	135 *+18·4*	158 *−1·9*	1,147 *−5·3*	211 *−3·7*	871 *−5·7*	7,231 *−4·2*
Other countries	1954	113 *+2·7*	157 *+6·1*	1,098 *+0·6*	34 *+17·2*	510 *+10·6*	5,134 *+6·7*
	1955	119 *+5·3*	187 *+19·1*	1,118 *+1·8*	35 *+2·9*	540 *+5·9*	5,615 *+9·4*
	1956	153 *+28·6*	189 *+1·1*	1,301 *+16·4*	43 *+22·9*	810 *+51·1*	6,457 *+15·0*
	1957	184 *+20·3*	216 *+14·3*	1,339 *+2·9*	66 *+53·5*	960 *+17·6*	7,341 *+13·7*
	1958	200 *+8·7*	199 *−7·9*	1,378 *+2·9*	40 *−39·4*	890 *−7·3*	7,596 *+3·5*
	1959	242 *+21·0*	224 *+12·6*	1,367 *−0·8*	53 *+32·5*	922 *+3·6*	7,829 *+3·9*
	1960	289 *+19·4*	226 *+0·9*	1,544 *+12·9*	75 *+41·5*	1,040 *+12·8*	9,184 *+17·3*
	1961	288 *−0·3*	265 *+17·3*	1,837 *+19·0*	77 *+2·7*	1,194 *+14·8*	9,675 *+5·3*

(*a*) Including the Channel Islands from 1959. Figures for 1959 and 1960 are not completely comparable with earlier figures because of re-classification of parcel post and second-hand aircraft.

(*b*) Excluding United States Special Category Exports. During 1957 Certain Special Category items (amounting to approximately U.S. $185 million) were de-restricted. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category goods and are not therefore strictly comparable with previous periods.

(*c*) Including Spain.

(*d*) Sterling Area excluding United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland. 1961 figures for United States, Canada and Japan include some estimation.

(*e*) In 1960 and 1961 the Netherlands withheld direction for certain manufactures; as a consequence the sum of the markets does not agree with the world total. The amounts involved were $165 million in 1960 and $193 million in 1961.

* 1961 figures for United States, Canada and Japan include some estimation.

TABLE VII.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		United Kingdom (a)		E.E.C.		German Federal Republic (b)		Belgium-Luxembourg		France (c)		Italy		Netherlands	
Total Manufactures (Sections 5 to 8)	1954	5,950		10,998		4,420		1,804		2,703		933		1,138	
	1955	6,527	*+10*	13,008	*+18*	5,248	*+19*	2,167	*+20*	3,156	*+17*	1,139	*+22*	1,298	*+14*
	1956	7,204	*+10*	14,588	*+12*	6,318	*+20*	2,537	*+17*	3,013	*− 5*	1,360	*+19*	1,360	*+ 5*
	1957	7,603	*+6*	16,522	*+13*	7,467	*+18*	2,532	Nil	3,410	*+13*	1,620	*+19*	1,493	*+10*
	1958	7,454	*−2*	17,184	*+ 4*	7,771	*+4*	2,450	*−3*	3,615	*+6*	1,726	*+7*	1,622	*+9*
	1959	7,812	*+5*	19,422	*+13*	8,675	*+12*	2,683	*+10*	4,173	*+15*	2,010	*+17*	1,881	*+16*
	1960	8,318	*+6*	23,078	*+19*	10,129	*+17*	3,068	*+14*	5,064	*+21*	2,702	*+34*	2,111	*+12*
	1961	8,637	*+4*	25,044	*+9*	11,207	*+11*	3,173	*+3*	5,211	*+3*	3,153	*+17*	2,300	*+9*
Chemicals (Section 5)	1954	571		1,398		605		174		336		111		172	
	1955	653	*+14*	1,557	*+11*	680	*+12*	186	*+7*	370	*+10*	127	*+15*	193	*+12*
	1956	685	*+5*	1,718	*+10*	778	*+14*	205	*+10*	367	*−1*	152	*+19*	216	*+12*
	1957	749	*+9*	1,955	*+14*	903	*+16*	219	*+7*	414	*+13*	156	*+3*	263	*+22*
	1958	737	*−2*	2,042	*+4*	940	*+4*	231	*+6*	429	*+4*	169	*+8*	273	*+4*
	1959	821	*+11*	2,362	*+16*	1,105	*+17*	258	*+12*	472	*+10*	208	*+24*	319	*+17*
	1960	887	*+8*	2,709	*+15*	1,261	*+14*	254	*−2*	594	*+26*	263	*+26*	337	*+6*
	1961	917	*+3*	2,966	*+9*	1,384	*+10*	249	*−2*	633	*+7*	323	*+23*	377	*+12*
Textiles other than Wool Tops (Division 65)	1954	909		1,513		268		292		498		263		192	
	1955	870	*−4*	1,558	*+3*	300	*+12*	294	*+1*	487	*−2*	275	*+5*	203	*+5*
	1956	827	*−5*	1,553	Nil	300	Nil	321	*+9*	418	*−14*	300	*+9*	214	*+6*
	1957	844	*+2*	1,658	*+7*	323	*+8*	336	*+5*	437	*+4*	334	*+11*	228	*+7*
	1958	714	*−15*	1,530	*−8*	303	*−6*	292	*−13*	399	*−9*	299	*−10*	237	*+4*
	1959	695	*−3*	1,721	*+12*	344	*+14*	326	*+12*	439	*+10*	348	*+17*	264	*+11*
	1960	731	*+5*	2,071	*+20*	395	*+15*	385	*+18*	557	*+27*	440	*+26*	294	*+12*
	1961	690	*−7*	2,191	*+6*	415	*+5*	410	*+6*	567	*+2*	490	*+11*	309	*+5*
Cotton Fabrics (Group 652)	1954	232		362		68		49		148		33		63	
	1955	200	*−14*	346	*−4*	83	*+22*	47	*−5*	115	*−23*	35	*+4*	66	*+6*
	1956	173	*−14*	309	*−11*	72	*−13*	47	*+1*	84	*−26*	32	*−8*	73	*+10*
	1957	170	*−2*	323	*+5*	74	*+3*	49	*+4*	91	*+7*	36	*+13*	73	Nil
	1958	145	*−15*	315	*−3*	71	*−5*	41	*−16*	87	*−4*	38	*+7*	78	*+7*
	1959	130	*−10*	330	*+5*	80	*+13*	44	*+8*	91	*+5*	32	*−18*	83	*+6*
	1960	126	*−3*	417	*+26*	98	*+22*	58	*+32*	125	*+37*	41	*+31*	94	*+14*
	1961	117	*−7*	417	Nil	103	*+5*	61	*+5*	120	*−4*	41	Nil	92	*−2*
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics (Item 653·2)	1954	183		157		13		31		34		54		25	
	1955	196	*+7*	172	*+9*	16	*+19*	29	*−9*	33	*−4*	71	*+32*	23	*−5*
	1956	198	*+1*	198	*+15*	17	*+7*	36	*+26*	33	*+1*	89	*+25*	23	*−3*
	1957	207	*+5*	230	*+16*	19	*+11*	42	*+16*	35	*+5*	109	*+22*	25	*+11*
	1958	178	*−14*	203	*−12*	17	*−11*	37	*−11*	32	*−9*	92	*−15*	25	*−1*
	1959	180	*+1*	233	*+14*	21	*+27*	43	*+14*	34	*+8*	105	*+13*	30	*+20*
	1960	184	*+2*	269	*+15*	23	*+8*	48	*+13*	40	*+17*	124	*+19*	33	*+9*
	1961	178	*−3*	286	*+6*	23	Nil	54	*+13*	41	*+3*	135	*+9*	33	Nil
Fabrics of Synthetic and other Man-made Fibres (Items 653·5, ·6, and ·8)	1954	79		219		81		13		63		45		17	
	1955	60	*−24*	205	*−6*	78	*−4*	14	*+5*	60	*−4*	35	*−22*	19	*+7*
	1956	51	*−15*	205	Nil	78	Nil	18	*+28*	55	*−9*	35	*+1*	19	*+4*
	1957	47	*−8*	214	*+4*	78	*+1*	21	*+21*	57	*+5*	37	*+4*	21	*+9*
	1958	38	*−19*	198	*−7*	70	*−11*	21	*−3*	56	*−2*	29	*−22*	22	*+2*
	1959	31	*−18*	212	*+7*	73	*+5*	25	*+19*	51	*−10*	44	*+52*	20	*−8*
	1960	30	*−2*	244	*+15*	81	*+10*	26	*+6*	57	*+13*	60	*+38*	20	Nil
	1961	29	*−3*	270	*+11*	85	*+5*	36	*+38*	55	*−4*	72	*+20*	22	*+10*
Base Metals and Miscellaneous Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 67, 68, and 69)	1954	818		2,407		753		760		626		76		192	
	1955	951	*+16*	3,094	*+29*	893	*+19*	984	*+30*	872	*+39*	122	*+61*	223	*+16*
	1956	1,104	*+16*	3,641	*+18*	1,217	*+36*	1,173	*+19*	837	*−4*	189	*+55*	225	*+1*
	1957	1,226	*+11*	4,015	*+10*	1,506	*+24*	1,139	*−3*	891	*+7*	226	*+20*	253	*+12*
	1958	1,138	*−7*	3,802	*−5*	1,350	*−10*	1,036	*−9*	902	*+1*	242	*+7*	272	*+8*
	1959	1,206	*+6*	4,278	*+13*	1,574	*+17*	1,105	*+7*	1,048	*+16*	258	*+7*	293	*+8*
	1960	1,236	*+3*	5,160	*+21*	1,951	*+24*	1,359	*+23*	1,186	*+13*	331	*+28*	329	*+12*
	1961	1,302	*+5*	5,202	*+1*	2,075	*+6*	1,282	*−6*	1,207	*+2*	315	*−5*	323	*−2*
Iron and Steel (Division 67)	1954	383		1,417		364		480		474		33		66	
	1955	438	*+14*	1,929	*+36*	428	*+17*	651	*+36*	693	*+46*	62	*+89*	94	*+44*
	1956	485	*+11*	2,336	*+21*	659	*+54*	793	*+22*	681	*−2*	113	*+80*	91	*−4*
	1957	594	*+22*	2,726	*+17*	943	*+43*	823	*+4*	711	*+4*	138	*+23*	111	*+22*
	1958	525	*−12*	2,510	*−8*	798	*−15*	742	*−10*	690	*−3*	148	*+7*	132	*+19*
	1959	537	*+2*	2,787	*+11*	927	*+16*	752	*+1*	812	*+18*	149	*+1*	148	*+12*
	1960	603	*+12*	3,481	*+25*	1,246	*+34*	954	*+27*	893	*+10*	198	*+33*	189	*+28*
	1961	594	*−1*	3,370	*−3*	1,288	*+3*	853	*−11*	884	*−1*	170	*−14*	175	*−7*
Machinery and Transport Equipment (Section 7)	1954	2,751		3,696		2,041		259		714		297		385	
	1955	3,032	*+10*	4,360	*+18*	2,457	*+20*	308	*+19*	808	*+13*	371	*+25*	416	*+8*
	1956	3,449	*+14*	5,010	*+15*	2,974	*+21*	363	*+18*	797	*−1*	454	*+22*	420	*+1*
	1957	3,676	*+7*	5,965	*+19*	3,560	*+20*	382	*+5*	988	*+24*	576	*+27*	459	*+9*
	1958	3,800	*+3*	6,767	*+13*	3,957	*+11*	427	*+12*	1,165	*+18*	681	*+18*	537	*+17*
	1959	3,999	*+5*	7,481	*+11*	4,283	*+8*	427	Nil	1,372	*+18*	758	*+11*	641	*+19*
	1960	4,266	*+7*	8,904	*+19*	4,950	*+16*	488	*+14*	1,694	*+24*	1,017	*+34*	755	*+18*
	1961	4,554	*+7*	10,244	*+15*	5,745	*+16*	596	*+22*	1,782	*+5*	1,268	*+25*	853	*+13*

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VII.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		Sweden		Switzerland		United States (*d*)		Canada		Japan		Total	
Total Manufactures	1954	812		1,115		7,477		1,821		1,389		29,562	
(Sections 5 to 8)	1955	892	*+10*	1,199	*+8*	8,321	*+11*	2,061	*+13*	1,744	*+26*	33,752	*+14*
	1956	1,045	*+17*	1,324	*+10*	9,718	*+17*	2,244	*+9*	2,181	*+25*	38,304	*+14*
	1957	1,200	*+15*	1,437	*+9*	10,831	*+11*	2,350	*+5*	2,538	*+16*	42,481	*+11*
	1958	1,263	*+5*	1,419	*−1*	9,772	*−11*	2,231	*−5*	2,509	*−1*	41,832	*−2*
	1959	1,361	*+8*	1,543	*+9*	9,630	*−1*	2,390	*+7*	3,032	*+21*	45,190	*+8*
	1960	1,604	*+18*	1,722	*+12*	11,338	*+18*	2,517	*+5*	3,601	*+19*	52,174	*+15*
	1961	1,795	*+12*	1,873	*+9*	11,280	Nil	2,541	*+1*	3,764	*+5*	54,934	*+5*
Chemicals	1954	39		208		1,002		199		79		3,496	
(Section 5)	1955	45	*+18*	215	*+3*	1,107	*+10*	246	*+23*	94	*+19*	3,916	*+12*
	1956	51	*+12*	235	*+9*	1,260	*+14*	271	*+10*	107	*+14*	4,325	*+10*
	1957	50	*−1*	258	*+10*	1,400	*+11*	244	*−10*	126	*+18*	4,782	*+11*
	1958	57	*+13*	258	Nil	1,362	*−3*	232	*−5*	138	*+9*	4,826	*+1*
	1959	66	*+17*	306	*+19*	1,502	*+10*	243	*+5*	167	*+21*	5,467	*+13*
	1960	74	*+12*	362	*+18*	1,702	*+13*	189	*−22*	169	*+2*	6,092	*+11*
	1961	80	*+8*	387	*+7*	1,769	*+4*	186	*−2*	189	*+12*	6,494	*+7*
Textiles other than Wool	1954	12		154		460		15		550		3,614	
Tops	1955	13	*+5*	166	*+7*	455	*−1*	14	*−7*	585	*+6*	3,661	*+1*
(Division 65)	1956	15	*+16*	176	*+6*	453	Nil	13	*−3*	693	*+19*	3,730	*+2*
	1957	17	*+12*	183	*+4*	476	*+5*	18	*+35*	815	*+17*	4,011	*+8*
	1958	17	*+1*	170	*−7*	441	*−7*	15	*−17*	705	*−13*	3,592	*−10*
	1959	21	*+23*	186	*+9*	457	*+4*	18	*+20*	758	*+7*	3,856	*+7*
	1960	25	*+21*	189	*+1*	493	*+8*	32	*+81*	924	*+22*	4,465	*+16*
	1961	34	*+36*	192	*+2*	496	*+1*	29	*−9*	877	*−5*	4,509	*+1*
Cotton Fabrics	1954	2		40		185		1		252		1,215	
(Group 652)	1955	2	*+3*	39	*−4*	167	*−10*	1	*+4*	230	*−9*	1,106	*−9(e)*
	1956	3	*+29*	41	*+4*	162	*−3*	1	*−5*	267	*+16*	1,075	*−3(e)*
	1957	3	*+6*	41	*+1*	174	*+8*	2	*+37*	317	*+19*	1,166	*+8(e)*
	1958	4	*+13*	37	*−8*	161	*−7*	2	*−5*	277	*−13*	1,038	*−11(e)*
	1959	4	*+23*	39	*+3*	152	*−5*	2	*+48*	291	*+5*	1,078	*+4(e)*
	1960	7	*+60*	40	*+3*	154	*+1*	6	*+176*	351	*+21*	1,223	*+13(e)*
	1961	9	*+29*	37	*−7*	150	*−3*	10	*+167*	348	*−1*	1,190	*−3(e)*
Woollen and Worsted	1954	2		8		2		1		17		369	
Fabrics	1955	1	*−7*	8	*+11*	2	*−13*	—		28	*+65*	408	*+11*
(Item 653·2)	1956	2	*+27*	9	*+8*	1	*−26*	—		33	*+20*	442	*+8*
	1957	1	*−25*	10	*+13*	1	*−1*	—		45	*+34*	495	*+12*
	1958	1	*−33*	8	*−17*	2	*+7*	—		34	*−24*	428	*−14*
	1959	1	*+33*	9	*+10*	1	*−19*	—		47	*+39*	473	*+11*
	1960	1	*+10*	9	*−2*	1	Nil	—		55	*+15*	519	*+10*
	1961	2	*+100*	9	Nil	1	Nil	—		37	*−33*	513	*−1*
Fabrics of Synthetic	1954	2		14		112		2		109		538	
and other Man-	1955	2	*+8*	14	*−3*	112	*−1*	1	*−17*	155	*+42*	549	*+2*
made Fibres	1956	3	*+22*	12	*−5*	112	*+1*	1	*+13*	222	*+43*	606	*+10*
(Items 653·5, ·6, and	1957	4	*+43*	12	*−4*	109	*−3*	1	*−22*	243	*+10*	630	*+4*
·8)	1958	3	*−11*	12	*+8*	83	*−24*	1	*−21*	204	*−16*	539	*−14*
	1959	5	*+44*	16	*+28*	88	*+6*	1	*+27*	189	*−8*	542	Nil
	1960	4	*−20*	16	*+3*	85	*−3*	3	*+162*	216	*+15*	598	*+10*
	1961	5	*+25*	13	*−19*	80	*−6*	1	*−67*	216	Nil	614	*+3*
Base Metals and Miscel-	1954	164		70		948		519		250		5,176	
laneous Manufac-	1955	197	*+20*	74	*+6*	1,208	*+28*	652	*+6*	386	*+54*	6,562	*+25*
tures of Metal	1956	243	*+23*	83	*+12*	1,487	*+23*	720	*+30*	340	*−12*	7,618	*+18*
(Divisions 67, 68, and	1957	252	*+4*	91	*+10*	1,820	*+22*	756	*+5*	323	*−5*	8,483	*+11*
69)	1958	247	*−2*	99	*+9*	1,277	*−30*	633	*−16*	370	*+15*	7,566	*−11*
	1959	273	*+11*	115	*+16*	976	*−24*	742	*+17*	401	*+8*	7,991	*+6*
	1960	325	*+19*	97	*−17*	1,524	*+56*	869	*+17*	561	*+40*	9,768	*+22*
	1961	356	*+10*	98	*+1*	1,297	*−15*	873	Nil	559	Nil	9,687	*−1*
Iron and Steel	1954	73		5		493		29		167		2,567	
(Division 67)	1955	95	*+31*	5	*+19*	674	*+37*	78	*+165*	260	*+55*	3,479	*+36*
	1956	129	*+36*	6	*+17*	827	*+23*	79	*+1*	223	*−14*	4,086	*+17*
	1957	139	*+7*	7	*+14*	1,111	*+34*	115	*+47*	209	*−6*	4,901	*+20*
	1958	138	*−1*	7	*+1*	612	*−45*	75	*−35*	250	*+19*	4,117	*−16*
	1959	156	*+13*	9	*+20*	409	*−33*	125	*+67*	253	*+1*	4,276	*+4*
	1960	197	*+26*	12	*+37*	658	*+61*	155	*+24*	388	*+53*	5,493	*+28*
	1961	223	*+13*	16	*+33*	494	*−25*	132	*−15*	380	*−2*	5,209	*−5*
Machinery and Transport	1954	371		313		3,940		280		202		11,546	
Equipment	1955	380	*+3*	352	*+13*	4,290	*+9*	285	*+2*	247	*+22*	12,946	*+12*
(Section 7)	1956	447	*+18*	386	*+10*	5,130	*+20*	325	*+14*	484	*+96*	15,231	*+18*
	1957	572	*+28*	427	*+11*	5,646	*+10*	388	*+19*	630	*+30*	17,304	*+14*
	1958	625	*+9*	458	*+7*	5,183	*−8*	453	*+17*	627	Nil	17,913	*+4*
	1959	659	*+5*	478	*+4*	5,108	*−1*	413	*−9*	810	*+29*	18,948	*+6*
	1960	773	*+17*	550	*+15*	5,946	*+16*	428	*+4*	928	*+15*	21,795	*+15*
	1961	884	*+14*	633	*+15*	6,106	*+3*	509	*+19*	1,120	*+21*	24,045	*+10*

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VII.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		United Kingdom (*a*)		E.E.C.		German Federal Republic (*b*)		Belgium-Luxembourg		France (*c*)		Italy		Netherlands	
Machinery other than Electric (Division 71)	1954	1,146		1,609		1,043		87		254		149		77	
	1955	1,262	*+10*	1,868	*+16*	1,190	*+14*	101	*+16*	290	*+14*	190	*+28*	97	*+26*
	1956	1,385	*+10*	2,192	*+17*	1,444	*+21*	118	*+17*	278	*−4*	225	*+18*	128	*+32*
	1957	1,537	*+11*	2,641	*+20*	1,748	*+21*	144	*+22*	329	*+19*	282	*+25*	138	*+8*
	1958	1,534	Nil	2,863	*+8*	1,886	*+8*	151	*+5*	369	*+12*	307	*+9*	150	*+8*
	1959	1,695	*+10*	3,015	*+5*	1,928	*+2*	152	*+1*	419	*+14*	338	*+10*	178	*+19*
	1960	1,932	*+14*	3,729	*+24*	2,255	*+17*	190	*+25*	563	*+34*	516	*+53*	206	*+16*
	1961	2,172	*+12*	4,572	*+23*	2,832	*+26*	240	*+26*	650	*+15*	613	*+19*	237	*+15*
Tractors other than Steam (Items 712·5 and 732·5)	1954	138		80		56		—		11		11		1	
	1955	141	*+2*	108	*+35*	75	*+33*	—		14	*+20*	19	*+66*	—	
	1956	132	*−6*	113	*+5*	88	*+17*	—		15	*+6*	10	*−46*	—	
	1957	173	*+31*	105	*−7*	73	*−17*	—		17	*+15*	15	*+46*	—	
	1958	165	*−5*	105	Nil	79	*+9*	—		15	*−20*	11	*−26*	—	
	1959	192	*+16*	97	*−8*	62	*−22*	—		16	*+6*	19	*+78*	—	
	1960	250	*+30*	136	*+40*	82	*+32*	—		14	*+12*	39	*+103*	1	*+269*
	1961	262	*+5*	119	*−12*	72	*−12*	—		11	*−21*	35	*−10*	1	Nil
Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	1954	498		763		367		63		136		39		158	
	1955	557	*+12*	912	*+20*	449	*+23*	86	*+35*	150	*+10*	45	*+15*	182	*+15*
	1956	626	*+12*	1,005	*+10*	543	*+21*	98	*+14*	137	*−9*	43	*−5*	185	*+2*
	1957	650	*+4*	1,150	*+14*	642	*+18*	102	*+5*	165	*+20*	51	*+19*	190	*+3*
	1958	649	Nil	1,270	*+10*	668	*+4*	114	*+12*	200	*+21*	62	*+22*	226	*+19*
	1959	671	*+3*	1,416	*+11*	780	*+17*	96	*−15*	209	*+5*	61	*−2*	270	*+19*
	1960	680	*+1*	1,668	*+18*	842	*+8*	114	*+18*	263	*+26*	101	*+66*	348	*+29*
	1961	760	*+12*	2,038	*+22*	1,022	*+21*	132	*+16*	319	*+21*	167	*+65*	398	*+14*
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	1954	1,128		1,324		631		109		324		109		150	
	1955	1,233	*+9*	1,580	*+19*	817	*+29*	122	*+11*	368	*+13*	136	*+25*	137	*−9*
	1956	1,457	*+18*	1,812	*+15*	987	*+21*	147	*+21*	383	*+4*	187	*+37*	107	*−22*
	1957	1,496	*+3*	2,177	*+20*	1,171	*+19*	137	*−7*	495	*+29*	244	*+30*	130	*+21*
	1958	1,617	*+8*	2,634	*+21*	1,403	*+20*	162	*+19*	596	*+20*	312	*+28*	161	*+24*
	1959	1,656	*+2*	3,049	*+16*	1,575	*+12*	178	*+10*	743	*+25*	359	*+15*	194	*+20*
	1960	1,680	*+1*	3,506	*+15*	1,853	*+18*	185	*+4*	868	*+17*	400	*+11*	200	*+3*
	1961	1,621	*−4*	3,634	*+4*	1,891	*+2*	224	*+21*	813	*−6*	488	*+22*	218	*+9*
Passenger Road Motor Vehicles, Complete and Chassis (other than buses or motor-cycles) (Items 732·1 and 732·6)	1954	341		436		235		23		119		51		8	
	1955	361	*+6*	600	*+37*	333	*+41*	35	*+55*	147	*+24*	77	*+50*	8	*−4*
	1956	338	*−6*	701	*+17*	400	*+20*	52	*+48*	160	*+9*	79	*+4*	8	*+10*
	1957	440	*+30*	872	*+24*	497	*+24*	46	*−12*	222	*+38*	100	*+26*	7	*−11*
	1958	525	*+19*	1,170	*+34*	659	*+33*	49	*+8*	312	*+41*	139	*+39*	11	*+51*
	1959	624	*+19*	1,520	*+30*	784	*+19*	67	*+37*	471	*+51*	183	*+32*	13	*+15*
	1960	630	*+1*	1,644	*+8*	895	*+14*	88	*+30*	469	Nil	174	*−5*	18	*+43*
	1961	415	*−34*	1,627	*−1*	965	*+8*	100	*+14*	354	*−25*	194	*+11*	14	*−22*
Buses, Trucks, Lorries, Complete and Chassis (Items 732·2, ·3, ·4, and ·7)	1954	184		184		106		7		60		7		4	
	1955	224	*+22*	201	*+9*	130	*+22*	9	*+35*	53	*−11*	5	*−24*	3	*−34*
	1956	237	*+6*	241	*+20*	156	*+20*	14	*+46*	49	*−8*	18	*+261*	3	*+33*
	1957	240	*+1*	288	*+20*	192	*+23*	10	*−25*	68	*+38*	16	*−12*	2	*−44*
	1958	226	*−6*	326	*+13*	210	*+10*	13	*+30*	85	*+25*	14	*−11*	4	*+99*
	1959	246	*+9*	342	*+5*	224	*+7*	14	*+8*	85	Nil	13	*−7*	6	*+50*
	1960	290	*+18*	401	*+17*	245	*+9*	14	*+1*	104	*+23*	26	*+93*	13	*+116*
	1961	339	*+17*	446	*+11*	275	*+12*	20	*+43*	109	*+5*	27	*+4*	15	*+15*
Bodies, Chassis and other parts for Road Motor Vehicles (Item 732·8)	1954	143		70		35		2		25		7		1	
	1955	137	*−4*	97	*+39*	57	*+63*	3	*+41*	25	*+3*	10	*+46*	2	*+35*
	1956	157	*+14*	125	*+29*	72	*+27*	4	*+40*	26	*+4*	20	*+101*	3	*+58*
	1957	159	*+1*	145	*+16*	83	*+15*	4	Nil	32	*+23*	23	*+15*	3	Nil
	1958	167	*+5*	167	*+15*	100	*+21*	4	*−16*	40	*+26*	20	*−13*	3	*−1*
	1959	180	*+8*	215	*+29*	133	*+33*	4	*+15*	47	*+16*	27	*+32*	4	*+31*
	1960	235	*+30*	304	*+42*	181	*+37*	8	*+91*	73	*+57*	35	*+33*	6	*+58*
	1961	300	*+28*	374	*+23*	233	*+29*	11	*+38*	81	*+11*	41	*+17*	8	*+33*
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	1954	880		1,987		753		320		530		187		199	
	1955	1,001	*+14*	2,439	*+23*	919	*+22*	394	*+23*	619	*+17*	243	*+30*	265	*+34*
	1956	1,120	*+12*	2,667	*+9*	1,049	*+14*	474	*+20*	593	*−4*	266	*+9*	285	*+8*
	1957	1,089	*−3*	1,929	*+10*	1,175	*+12*	456	*−4*	681	*+15*	328	*+23*	289	*+1*
	1958	1,036	*−5*	3,046	*+4*	1,221	*+4*	463	*+2*	721	*+6*	337	*+3*	304	*+5*
	1959	1,068	*+3*	3,584	*+18*	1,369	*+12*	571	*+23*	842	*+17*	438	*+30*	364	*+20*
	1960	1,173	*+10*	4,234	*+18*	1,573	*+15*	582	*+2*	1,034	*+23*	650	*+48*	397	*+9*
	1961	1,174	Nil	4,441	*+5*	1,588	*+1*	636	*+9*	1,022	*−1*	757	*+16*	438	*+10*

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VII.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		Sweden		Switzerland		United States (*d*)		Canada		Japan		Total	
Machinery other than Electric (Division 71)	1954	163		231		2,017		155		101		5,422	
	1955	175	*+7*	265	*+15*	2,210	*+10*	154	*−1*	97	*−5*	6,031	*+11*
	1956	219	*+25*	289	*+9*	2,754	*+25*	160	*+4*	117	*+20*	7,116	*+18*
	1957	265	*+21*	326	*+13*	3,112	*+13*	202	*+26*	128	*+10*	8,211	*+15*
	1958	260	*−2*	342	*+5*	2,887	*−7*	225	*+12*	134	*+4*	8,245	Nil
	1959	287	*+10*	368	*+8*	2,907	*+1*	268	*+19*	170	*+27*	8,710	*+6*
	1960	353	*+23*	420	*+14*	3,315	*+14*	263	*−2*	222	*+30*	10,235	*+18*
	1961	437	*+24*	477	*+14*	3,519	*+6*	276	*+5*	313	*+41*	11,766	*+15*
Tractors other than Steam (Items 712·5 and 732·5)	1954	4		—		278		11		—		511	
	1955	5	*+25*	—		286	*+3*	8	*−31*	—		547	*+7*
	1956	6	*+20*	—		291	*+2*	7	*−6*	—		550	*+1*
	1957	5	*−22*	—		275	*−5*	7	*−2*	1	*+172*	566	*+3*
	1958	8	*+67*	—		311	*+13*	12	*+69*	—	*−60*	601	*+6*
	1959	8	*+6*	—		355	*+14*	15	*+24*	1	*+180*	669	*+11*
	1960	9	*+9*	2	*+410*	387	*+9*	13	*−12*	3	*+123*	800	*+20*
	1961	10	*+11*	—		360	*−7*	15	*+15*	2	*−33*	768	*−4*
Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	1954	62		73		595		34		23		2,042	
	1955	62	Nil	76	*+3*	643	*+8*	32	*−4*	31	*+34*	2,313	*+13*
	1956	74	*+18*	82	*+9*	756	*+18*	34	*+5*	51	*+64*	2,628	*+14*
	1957	79	*+8*	86	*+4*	803	*+6*	37	*+10*	78	*+53*	2,883	*+10*
	1958	86	*+8*	91	*+6*	794	*−1*	37	*−1*	99	*+27*	3,025	*+5*
	1959	84	*−2*	94	*+3*	775	*−2*	44	*+19*	198	*+100*	3,281	*+8*
	1960	103	*+23*	119	*+27*	786	*+1*	64	*+46*	274	*+39*	3,694	*+13*
	1961	121	*+17*	143	*+20*	963	*+23*	77	*+20*	337	*+23*	4,439	*+20*
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	1954	145		8		1,383		92		78		4,159	
	1955	145	Nil	12	*+40*	1,498	*+8*	99	*+7*	119	*+53*	4,686	*+13*
	1956	155	*+7*	14	*+19*	1,682	*+12*	131	*+33*	316	*+166*	5,567	*+19*
	1957	228	*+47*	15	*+6*	1,788	*+6*	148	*+13*	424	*+34*	6,276	*+13*
	1958	279	*+23*	24	*+63*	1,561	*−13*	190	*+28*	395	*−7*	6,701	*+7*
	1959	288	*+3*	16	*−33*	1,479	*−5*	102	*−47*	442	*+12*	7,032	*+5*
	1960	316	*+10*	11	*−33*	1,892	*+28*	100	*−1*	433	*−2*	7,938	*+13*
	1961	326	*+3*	13	*+18*	1,621	*−14*	156	*+56*	470	*+9*	7,841	*−1*
Passenger Road Motor Vehicles, Complete and Chassis (other than buses or motor-cycles) (Items 732·1 and 732·6)	1954	3		4		313		8		—		1,105	
	1955	3	*+25*	6	*+58*	394	*+26*	13	*+66*	1	*+127*	1,378	*+25*
	1956	8	*+137*	6	*−6*	350	*−11*	17	*+30*	1	*+81*	1,421	*+3*
	1957	21	*+161*	5	*−2*	318	*−9*	24	*+36*	4	*+164*	1,684	*+19*
	1958	38	*+79*	7	*+21*	277	*−13*	20	*−14*	5	*+38*	2,042	*+21*
	1959	55	*+44*	8	*+17*	236	*−15*	18	*−12*	8	*+57*	2,467	*+21*
	1960	61	*+12*	1	*−92*	258	*+9*	25	*+42*	16	*+106*	2,635	*+7*
	1961	59	*−3*	—	Nil	235	*−9*	18	*−28*	23	*+44*	2,377	*−10*
Buses, Trucks, Lorries, Complete and Chassis (Items 732·2, ·3, ·4, and ·7)	1954	20		—		338		8		3		738	
	1955	27	*+34*	—		350	*+3*	10	*+27*	6	*+66*	817	*+11*
	1956	34	*+26*	—		449	*+28*	9	*−9*	8	*+44*	978	*+20*
	1957	34	*+1*	—		445	*−1*	12	*+33*	18	*+125*	1,035	*+6*
	1958	35	Nil	—		300	*−32*	11	*−7*	14	*−24*	912	*−12*
	1959	37	*+6*	—		333	*+11*	15	*+36*	34	*+143*	1,007	*+10*
	1960	48	*+29*	—		372	*+12*	15	Nil	62	*+85*	1,189	*+18*
	1961	60	*+25*	—		361	*−3*	5	*−67*	85	*+37*	1,296	*+9*
Bodies, Chassis and other parts for Road Motor Vehicles (Item 732·8)	1954	3		—		351		19		2		588	
	1955	4	*+34*	—		447	*+28*	25	*+30*	3	*+54*	714	*+21*
	1956	7	*+62*	—		497	*+11*	24	*−5*	5	*+49*	814	*+14*
	1957	7	Nil	—		489	*−2*	17	*−29*	6	*+20*	823	*+1*
	1958	8	*+23*	—		460	*−6*	16	*−7*	7	*+9*	826	Nil
	1959	11	*+41*	—		519	*+13*	21	*+31*	10	*+51*	956	*+16*
	1960	13	*+17*	—		537	*+3*	29	*+37*	13	*+23*	1,131	*+18*
	1961	19	*+46*	—		533	*−1*	19	*−34*	15	*+15*	1,260	*+11*
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	1954	226		370		1,072		808		309		5,649	
	1955	256	*+13*	393	*+6*	1,200	*+12*	864	*+7*	432	*+40*	6,585	*+17*
	1956	289	*+13*	445	*+13*	1,326	*+11*	915	*+6*	558	*+29*	7,320	*+11*
	1957	310	*+7*	478	*+7*	1,432	*+8*	944	*+3*	644	*+15*	7,826	*+7*
	1958	316	*+2*	434	*−9*	1,452	*+1*	897	*−5*	668	*+4*	7,849	Nil
	1959	342	*+8*	457	*+5*	1,535	*+6*	974	*+9*	899	*+35*	8,859	*+13*
	1960	407	*+19*	524	*+15*	1,627	*+6*	999	*+3*	1,020	*+13*	9,986	*+13*
	1961	441	*+8*	563	*+7*	1,611	*−1*	944	*−6*	1,019	*+2*	10,193	*+2*

(*a*) Including the Channel Islands from 1959. Figures for 1959 and 1960 are not completely comparable with earlier periods because of re-classification of parcel post and second-hand aircraft.
(*b*) Including the Saar from July, 1959.
(*c*) Excluding the Saar from July, 1959.
(*d*) Excluding United States Special Category exports. Certain items (approximate 1957 values in U.S. $ million as follows: Sections 5 to 8—185; Section 5—1; Section 7—104; Division 71—104; Items 712·5 and 732·5—104; Division 72—7; Division 73—16; Items 732·2, ·3, ·4, and ·7—2; Section 8 and rest of Section 6—56) have been removed from the list of Special Category goods. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category goods. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category items and are not, therefore, strictly comparable with previous periods.
(*e*) Including India; figures as follows: 1954—140; 1955—120 (*−15*); 1956—120 (*−0*); 1957—135 (*+13*); 1958—98 (*−28*); 1959—129 (*+32*); 1960—123 (*−5*); 1961—102 (*−17*).

TABLE VIII.—CHANGES IN EXPORTS OF GROUPS OF COMMODITIES TO VARIOUS MARKETS, 1954–60

	To European O.E.C.D.			To E.E.C.		
	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
Chemicals (Section 5)	+ 81	+ 99	2,600	+ 103	+122	1,419
Textiles (Division 65)	+ 9	+ 60	1,762	+ 29	+ 92	991
Base and Misc. Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 68 and 69)	+ 38	+110	4,647	+ 32	+133	2,726
Iron and Steel (Group 681)	+ 92	+143	2,494	+ 144	+179	1,556
Machinery and Transport Eqpt. (Section 7)	+ 39	+115	8,111	+ 64	+130	4,010
Non-Electrical Machinery (Division 71)	+ 73	+108	3,906	+ 95	+122	2,112
Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	+ 44	+120	1,426	+ 58	+121	740
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	− 1	+123	2,779	+ 13	+150	1,157
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	+ 46	+119	3,927	+ 65	+137	2,076
Total Manufactures	+ 40	+106	21,046	+ 58	+127	11,222
	To Canada			To Japan		
	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
Chemicals (Section 5)	+ 37	+ 59	326	+ 332	+212	220
Textiles (Division 65)	+ 3	+ 55	244	+ 138	+181	19
Base and Misc. Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 68 and 69)	+123	+ 48	445	+ 956	+249	72
Iron and Steel (Group 681)	+ 45	+ 20	216	+ 900	+412	33
Machinery and Transport Eqpt. (Section 7)	+160	+ 70	1,896	+ 74	+145	331
Non-Electrical Machinery (Division 71)	+116	+ 70	987	+ 220	+161	254
Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	+ 59	+ 43	280	+ 5	+210	35
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	+288	+ 84	630	− 43	+ 62	42
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	− 2	+ 64	769	+ 85	+222	79
Total Manufactures	+ 71	+ 64	3,680	+ 142	+180	720
	To other Countries including Sino-Soviet Bloc (but excluding Japan)			To Industrial Countries		
	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
Chemicals (Section 5)	+ 91	+ 80	1,060	+ 76	+ 91	3,482
Textiles (Division 65)	− 11	− 9	803	+ 8	+ 67	2,452
Base and Misc. Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 68 and 69)	+133	+140	1,833	+ 56	+ 97	6,212
Iron and Steel (Group 681)	+225	+176	1,227	+ 97	+139	3,162
Machinery and Transport Eqpt. (Section 7)	+ 93	+ 88	3,620	+ 77	+120	11,939
Non-Electrical Machinery (Division 71)	+135	+124	1,692	+ 94	+106	5,721
Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	+ 71	+ 73	593	+ 63	+121	1,993
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	+ 47	+ 61	1,335	+ 63	+141	4,221
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	+ 55	+ 56	1,236	+ 46	+ 97	6,848
Total Manufactures	+ 82	+ 73	8,552	+ 58	+101	30,933

TABLE VIII.—CHANGES IN EXPORTS OF GROUPS OF COMMODITIES TO VARIOUS MARKETS, 1954–60 (*continued*)

To EFTA			To United Kingdom		To United States		
Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960	1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
+ 72	+ 82	986	+ 68	346	+ 50	+ 40	336
− 6	+ 42	686	+ 88	179	− 4	+ 114	428
+ 41	+ 85	1,687	+108	631	+ 107	+ 67	1,048
+ 81	+116	854	+238	213	+ 208	+ 270	420
+ 23	+122	3,383	+234	821	+ 277	+ 290	1,602
+ 76	+120	1,438	+141	413	+ 224	+ 159	576
+ 41	+148	575	+157	86	+ 364	+ 449	256
− 13	+115	1,370	+674	321	+ 305	+ 444	770
+ 26	+113	1,650	+125	617	+ 114	+ 73	2,074
+ 27	+ 98	8,391	+131	2,594	+ 142	+ 105	5,486

To Non-O.E.C.D. Sterling Area			To Latin America			To Sino-Soviet Bloc		
Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
+ 37	+ 66	826	+ 16	+ 25	717	+ 411	+ 111	225
− 35	+ 4	1,003	− 61	− 34	205	+ 115	+ 37	73
+ 6	+ 50	1,127	+ 43	+ 7	797	+1,051	+ 821	708
+ 6	+ 74	632	+ 65	+ 10	474	+2,511	+1,035	524
+ 25	+ 64	3,375	+113	+ 37	2,860	+ 399	+ 322	548
+ 34	+ 69	1,493	+133	+ 42	1,390	+ 729	+ 584	392
+ 17	+ 60	581	+ 64	+ 27	451	+ 35	+ 99	83
+ 22	+ 59	1,301	+112	+ 35	1,020	+ 438	+ 135	73
+ 19	+ 62	1,274	− 4	+ 12	699	+ 383	+ 114	104
+ 13	+ 50	7,604	+ 52′	+ 22	5,278	+ 497	+ 300	1,657

To Primary Producing Countries			To World		
Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World	Percentage change 1954 to 1960		1960 Exports from World
From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $	From United Kingdom	From World	Million U.S. $
+ 44	+ 57	2,602	+ 55	+ 75	6,092
− 34	− 6	2,011	− 20	+ 23	4,463
+ 29	+ 66	3,758	+ 39	+ 84	9,969
+ 40	+ 89	2,332	+ 57	+114	5,494
+ 43	+ 62	9,855	+ 55	+ 90	21,795
+ 62	+ 75	4,575	+ 75	+ 91	10,296
+ 27	+ 54	1,625	+ 37	+ 85	3,622
+ 32	+ 52	3,656	+ 44	+ 90	7,877
+ 22	+ 46	3,216	+ 33	+ 77	10,058
+ 26	+ 50	21,442	+ 38	+ 76	52,376

Sino-Soviet *Bloc* comprises People's Republic of China, USSR and Eastern Europe.

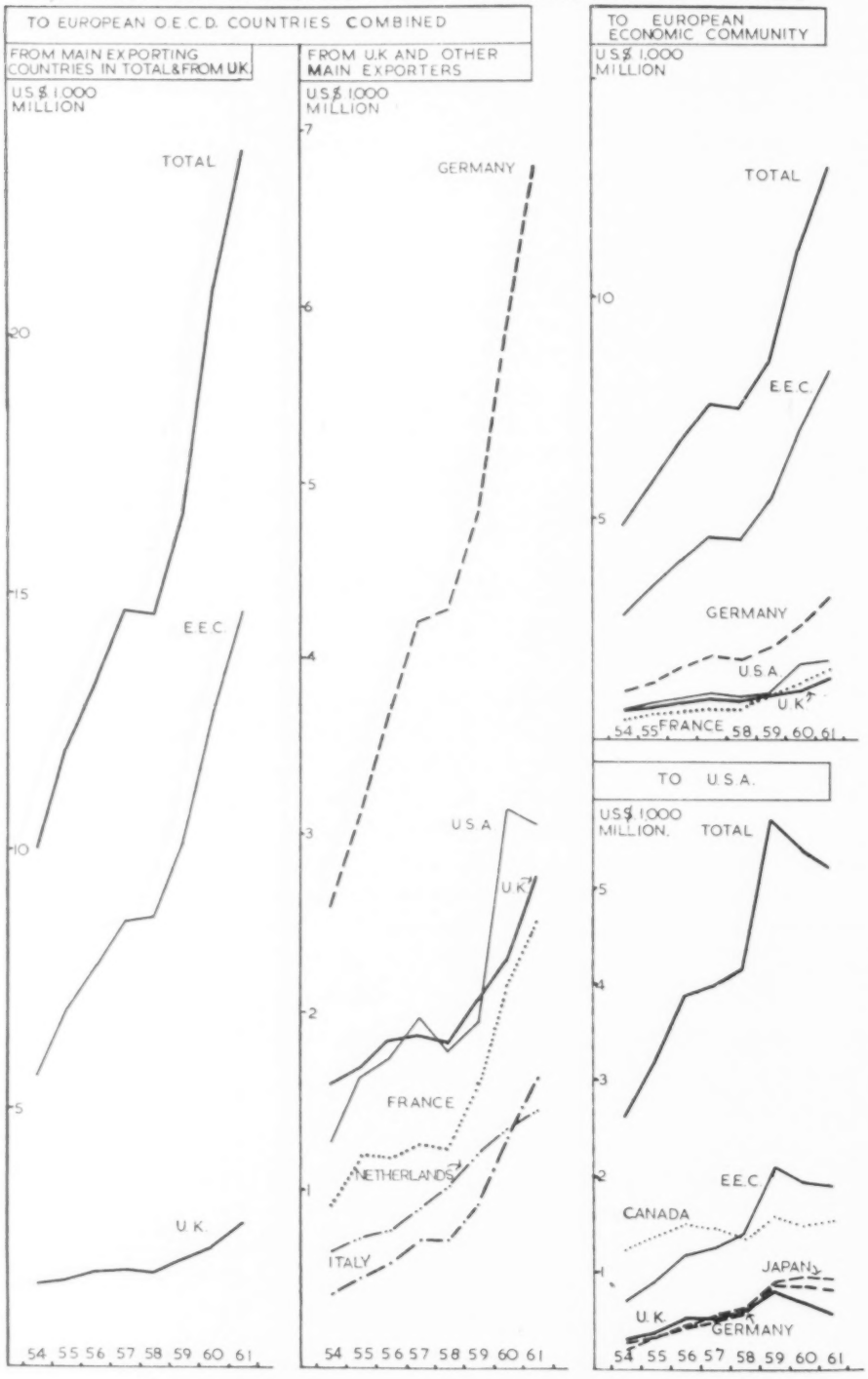
Industrial countries are O.E.C.D. countries and Japan.

Primary producing countries are all countries except those classified as industrial countries.

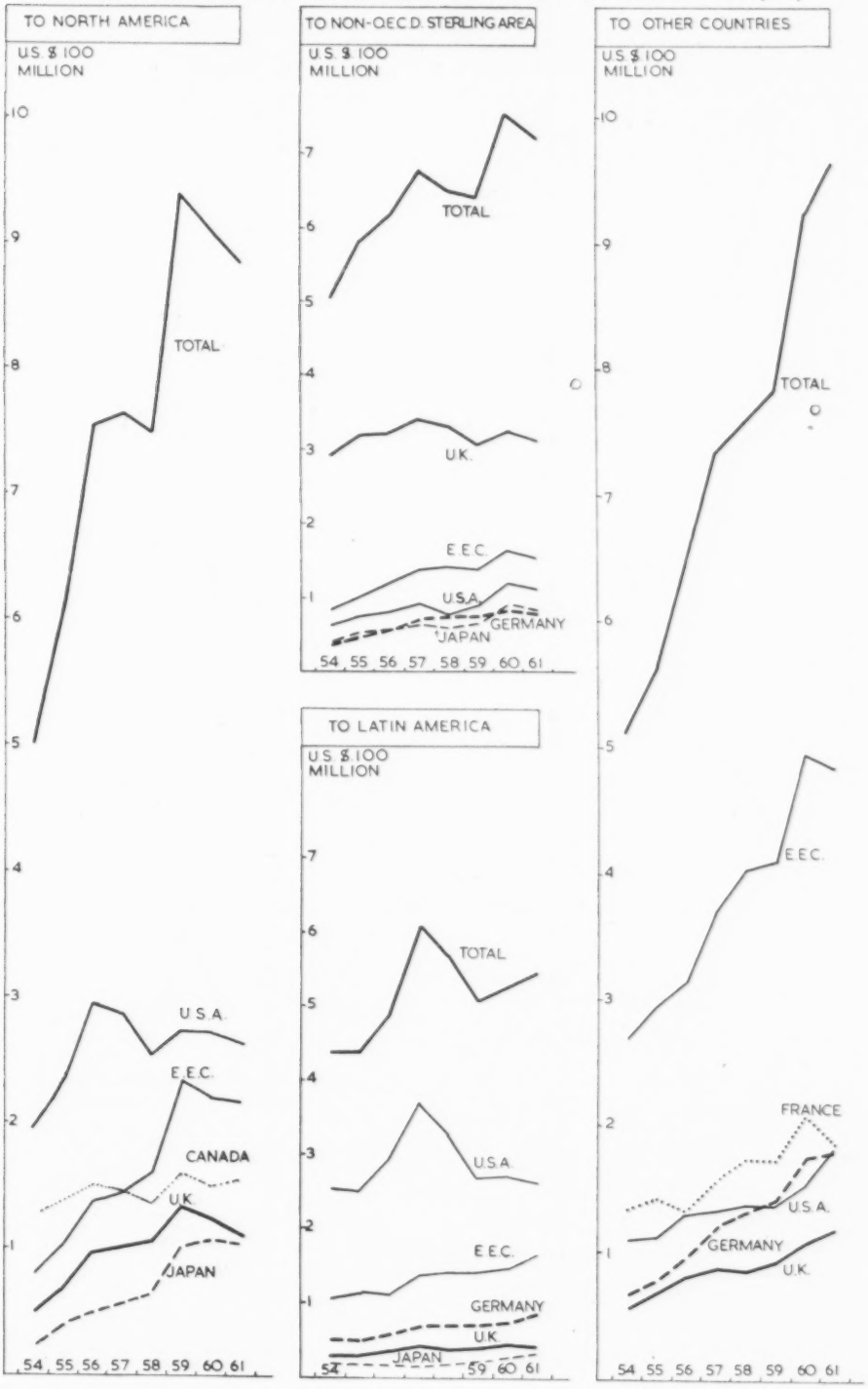
In this table "World" as an exporter means the main manufacturing countries, *i.e.*, United Kingdom, E.E.C., Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Canada and Japan.

Figures shown in this table are based on the unrevised S.I.T.C.

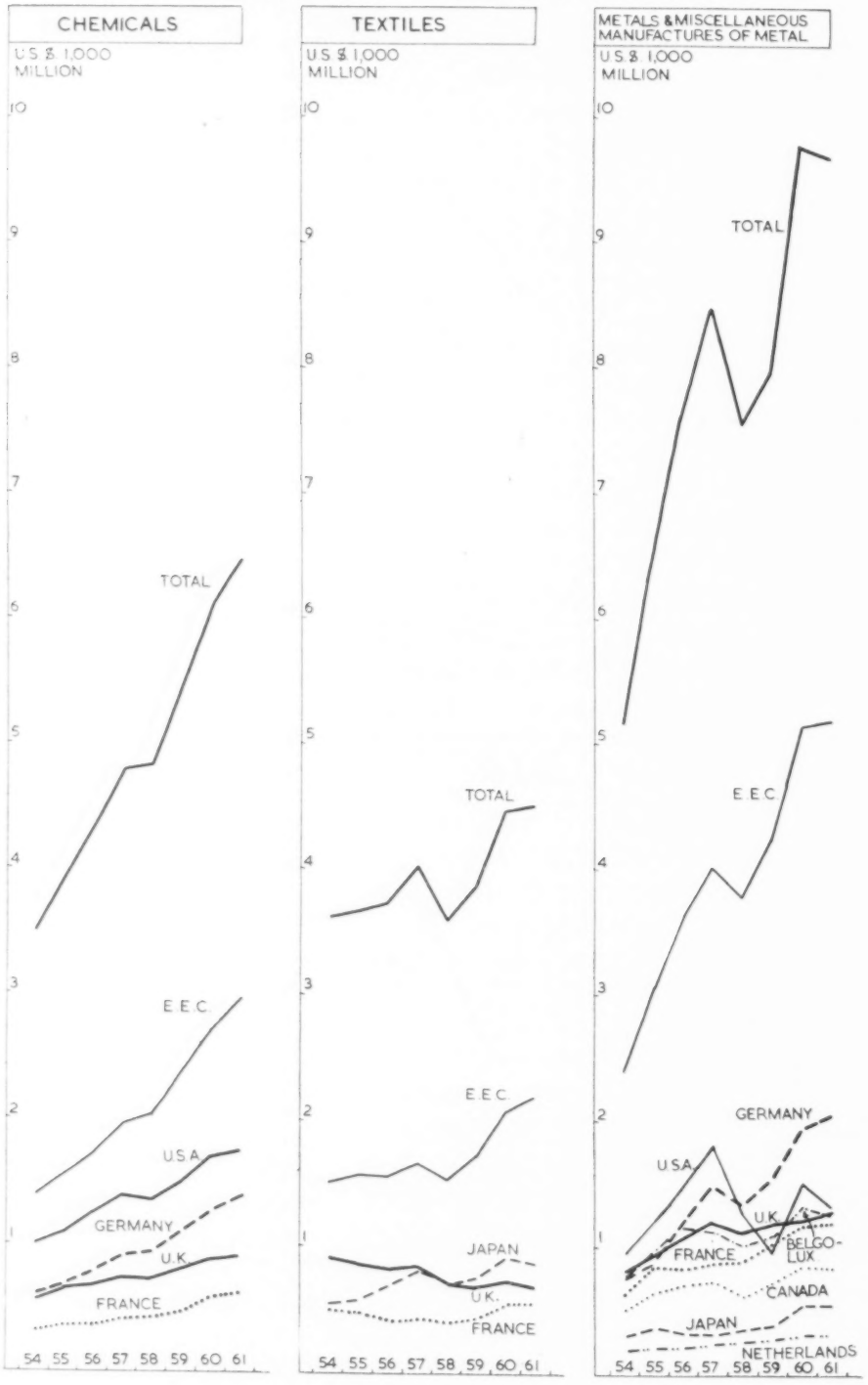
EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES



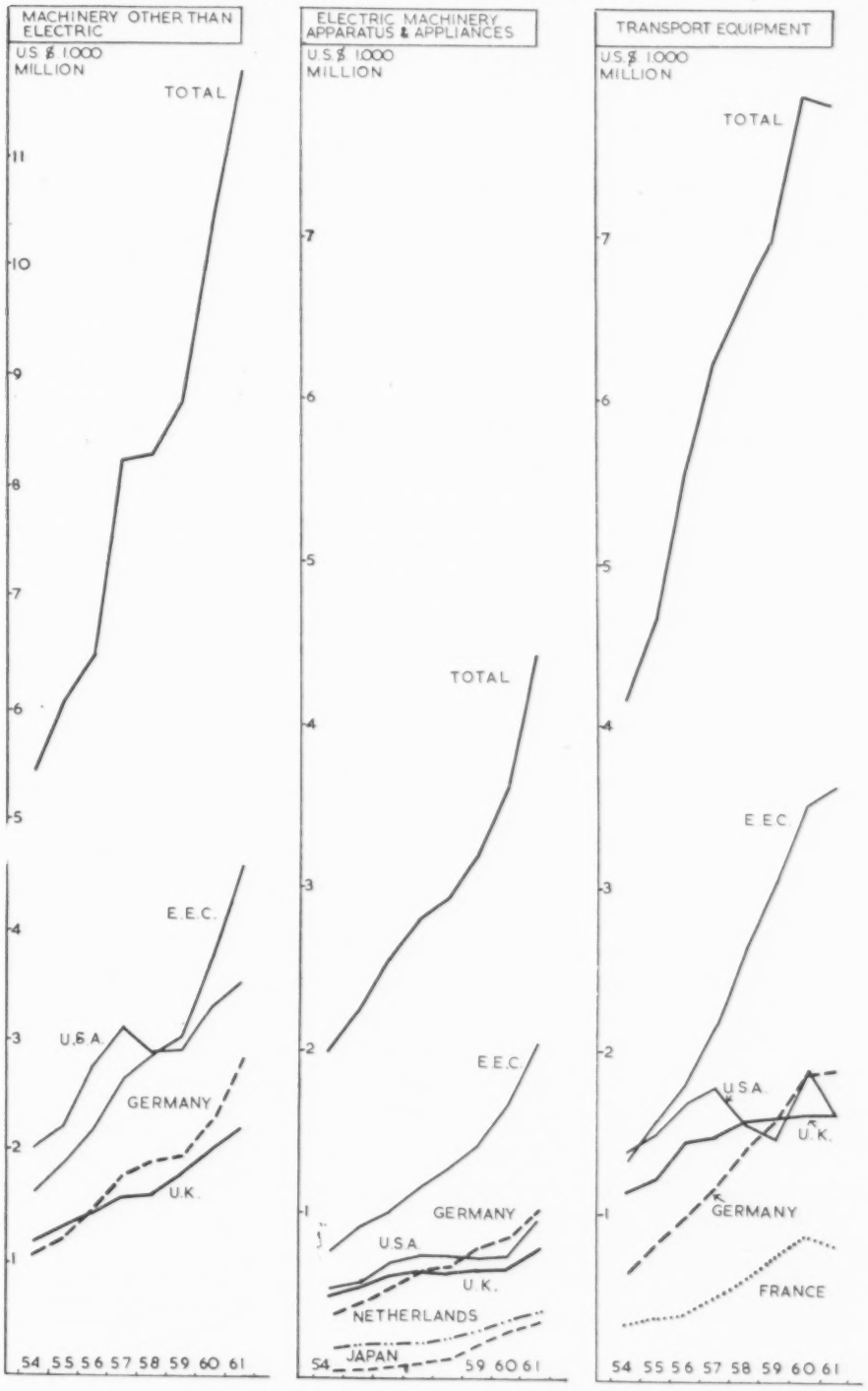
EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (Cont.)



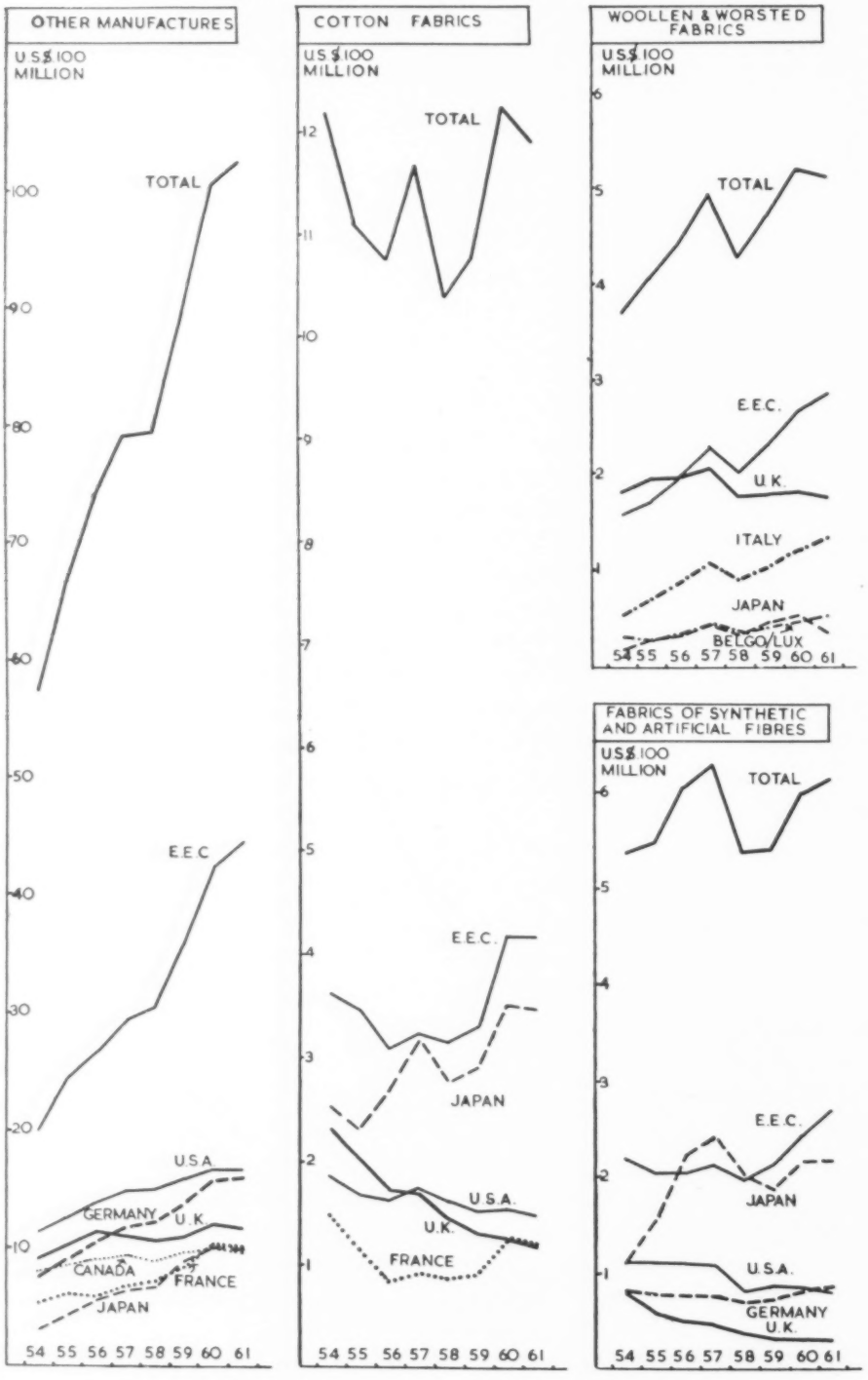
EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS



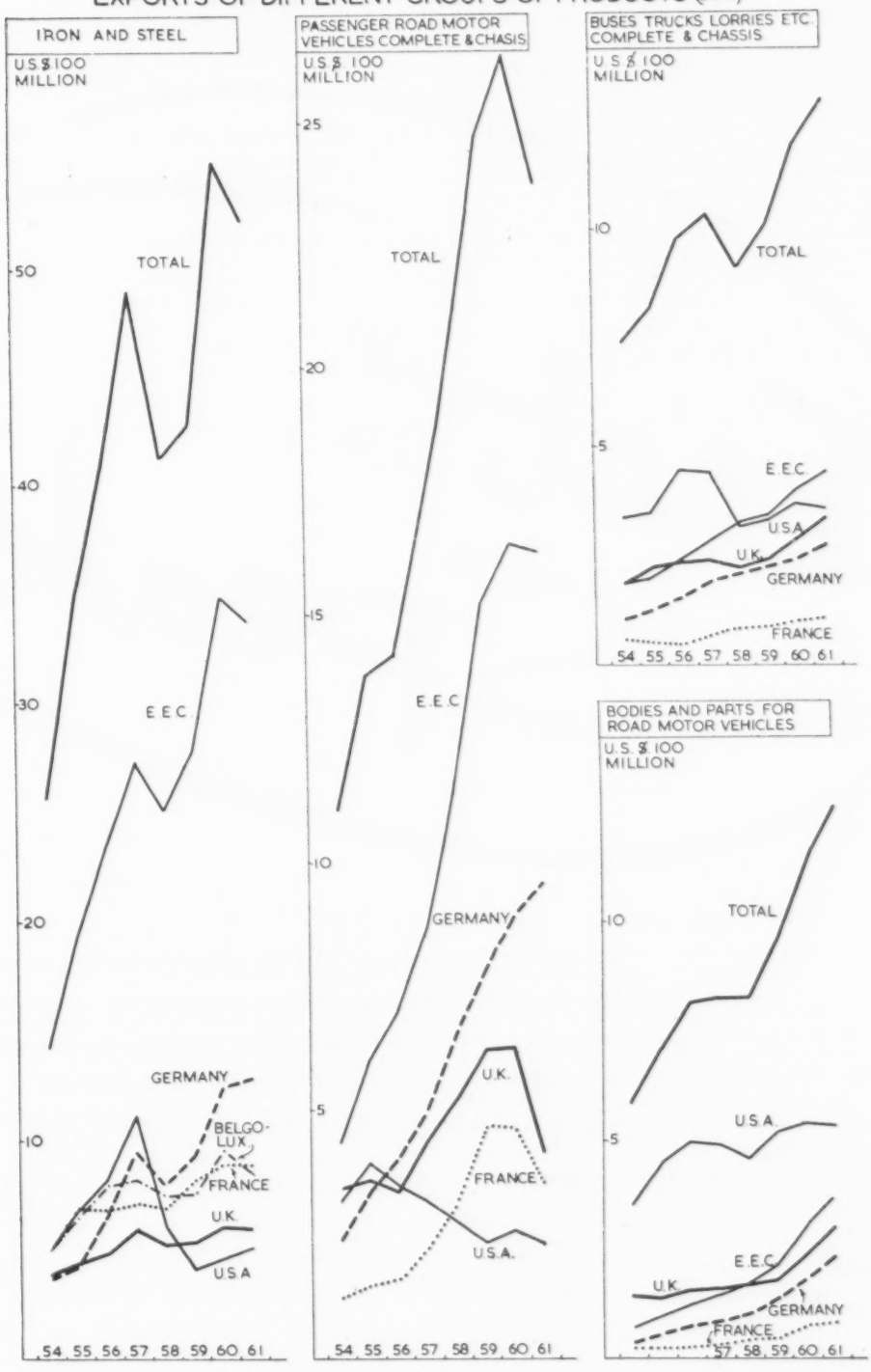
EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS (Cont.)

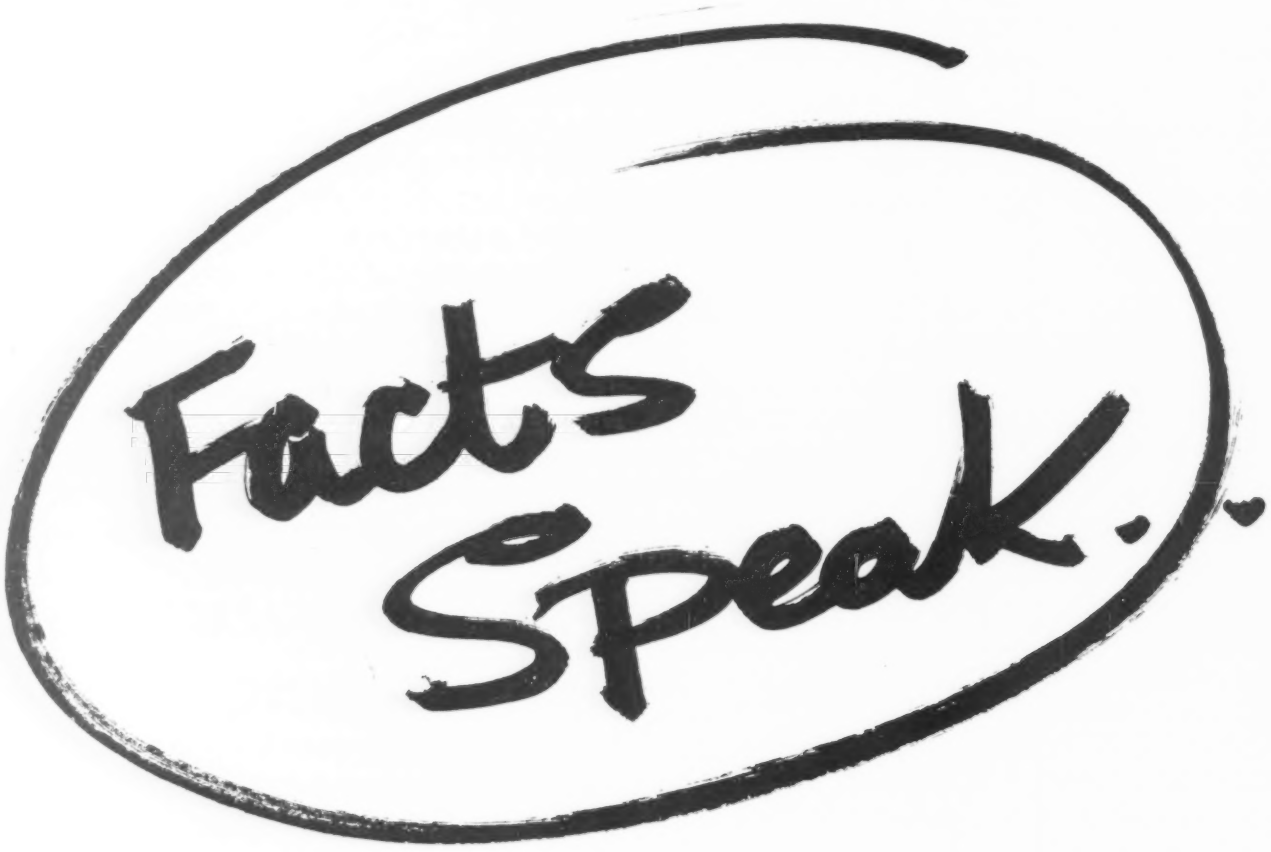


EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS (Cont.)



EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS (Cont.)





In reply to a recent questionnaire sent out by the British Institute of Management to selected companies as to the sources from which their commercial information was obtained, the *Board of Trade Journal* took second highest place amongst the 38 journals mentioned.

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Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Wednesday November 14

Undischarged Bankrupts

In reply to a question about the number of undischarged bankrupts whose public examinations were concluded two or more years ago, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said that only a rough guess could be made at the number of undischarged bankrupts since all the necessary information was not available. In their report on bankruptcy law amendment, the Blagden Committee put the figure, on a conservative estimate, at probably between 30,000 and 40,000 in 1957. This estimate was probably well on the low side.

The cost of applying for discharge was thirty shillings plus one shilling for each creditor to whom the notice of the application for discharge was sent. He understood that legal aid was available.

Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

The President's announcement on the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty is given on page 1050 of today's issue.

Thursday November 15

Sites For Advance Factories

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade was asked what criteria he took into account when selecting recently the sites for advance factories. In reply he said the decision to build four more advance factories in central Scotland and five more in north-east England was taken as a special measure of assistance for the two areas with the most persistent unemployment problems. Other advance factories recently announced have been small factories mainly intended to bring relief to more or less remote places likely to be affected by colliery closures and other special factors. The new factories, on the other hand, are to be larger and will be in places that both need new employment and are likely to be attractive to growing industry. The aim is to attract to these areas substantial firms which might provide a nucleus for industrial development on a larger scale than could be sustained in more remote areas.

Tuesday November 20

South African Steel Imports

The President was asked whether he would invoke the anti-dumping regulations against the import of cut-price South African steel. In reply Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State said that imports from South Africa this year had represented only about 1 per cent. of British production of bars and rods and 0.8 per cent. of production of plates and sheet, and 0.35 per cent. of production of billets, the categories mainly involved. Last year there were virtually no imports. It would be open to the British industry to apply for anti-dumping action against imports if they could show that these were being dumped and caused or threatened material injury to the industry.

Benefit to UK of the Stockholm Exhibition

In reply to a questioner who asked what was the estimate of the economic benefit to Great Britain, and in particular to Scotland, resulting from the British Exhibition and Trade Fair held in Stockholm from May 18 to June 3, 1962, the Minister of State said that United Kingdom exports to Sweden during the third quarter of 1962 were 11 per cent. higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Separate figures for Scotland were not available. The British Trade Fair was no doubt one of many factors which contributed to this result.

Woollen Industry and Anglo-Japanese Treaty

The President was asked, in view of the fact that a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the British and the Japanese Governments under which woollen garments imported from Japan would be free of quota and duty, was under discussion, if he was aware of the disquiet felt by employers of labour in the British woollen industry; and if he would give an assurance that the interests of British manufacturers would be safeguarded. In reply the Minister of State said 'I would refer my hon. Friend to the Answer my rt. hon. Friend gave to the Question from my hon. Friend the Member for Shipley on November 14. It is, however, not correct that the Treaty will result in woollen garments from Japan entering the United Kingdom free of duty; they will in fact continue to be liable to the appropriate m.f.n. rate.'

In reply to further questions as to why wool or woollen garments were not included in the list of sensitive items covered by the Treaty, and why, under the Treaty, wool garments were not included among the items for which quotas would remain, whereas woollen piece goods were, the Minister of State said 'Because there is no strong presumption that when restrictions are removed, there will be an immediate increase in imports of these products that will cause serious injury.'

Employment in Scotland

In reply to various questions about employment in Scotland, the Parliamentary Secretary said that:

Of the Great Britain total of industrial building known to be under construction at the end September, 1962, the proportion being built in Scotland was 7.9 per cent.;

In Board of Trade-owned factories in Scotland between February 1961 and February 1962 the number of men employed increased by 4,569, or 10 per cent., and the number of women by 1,065 or 3.7 per cent.;

Estimated additional employment from industrial development certificates approved during the year ended September 30, 1962, represented 14 persons per 10,000 square feet of industrial building approved in the London and South Eastern Region, and 27 persons per 10,000 square feet in Scotland.

Employment, Advance Factories, etc.

Other questions about employment, the building of advance factories and the attraction of new industries involving various parts of the country were also answered by the Parliamentary Secretary and are reported in Hansard of November 20.

Crystal Palace Exhibition Site

The President was asked what support he was giving to the proposal by the Federation of British Industries for the building of a national exhibition centre on the Crystal Palace site:

The Minister of State replied that the department and the Federation of British Industries were in close consultation on this matter.

Sales of Engineering Goods to Roumania

The President was asked what steps he was taking to ensure that British manufacturers of engineering and other products had opportunities equal to those of their West European competitors to develop their sales to Roumania. In reply the Minister of State said 'In the current trade negotiations with Roumania it is my rt. hon. Friend's object to secure for British exporters the widest opportunities for increased trade that are compatible with the general national interest.'

Legislation to Amend 1948 Companies Act

The President was asked if he would introduce legislation during this session to amend the Companies Act 1948 so as to central solicitation of money from the public. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said legislation would be introduced as soon as the Parliamentary programme commenced.

Export Aid

The October issue of 'Bendien's International Export Review' is the first to contain the monthly news bulletin of The Export Merchants Association. Subscriptions to the Review should be sent to 34, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. Subscription £2 5s. 0d. per annum post free. The Export Merchants Association of the same address is a non-profit making organization run by the Secretary and the committee of ten members who all give their services free.

European Building Interchange

November 9 issue of 'The Builder' inaugurated a new 'European Building Section' to stimulate the interchange of technical knowledge and trade between the United Kingdom and Europe.

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Overseas Trade Section

Developments and Opportunities in Thailand

by R. M. Tesh, First Secretary (Commercial) at Bangkok.

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, who visited Thailand in September 1961, when he was Minister of State, Board of Trade, inspecting the assembly plant for Ford cars, trucks and tractors, near Bangkok. The factory is owned by Thai Motor Industries Ltd., a subsidiary of the Anglo-Thai Corporation, London.

THIRTY YEARS AGO Siam was an absolute monarchy. A succession of enlightened Kings had begun to build, by the turn of the century, an elaborate system of irrigation canals in the Southernmost part of the rich rice-growing central plain. They had started the railways – which long preceded the roads. They had a series of foreign advisers, many of them British, to help in their progressive development programmes. British firms and banks had been established for decades already, steamship lines, mainly British, carried out the teak which was felled largely by British concessionaires, and brought in manufactures largely from Britain and easy to sell. The country still had some of the glamour of 'Boys Own Paper' stories of white elephants and opium, and Anna.

Modern Thailand has come further since those days than one would suppose from the interest it arouses among British exporters and investors. It is now ruled by a military junta; but very much in the tradition of benevolent despotism bequeathed by the absolute Kings and with the help of a constitutional monarch whose popularity with his subjects is very real. The structure of the country has not basically changed, but an economic revolution is taking place.

Political Background

There is a tendency in Britain to suppose that any territory between Malaya and Hong Kong is rather primitive, subject to 'troubles' and in any case liable to be swallowed up by the Communists any day. In fact, the Thais have cast their lot in with the West to an extent to which no Thai ruler for centuries has ventured to commit himself. The result of political reverses for the West in neighbouring countries has so far, since 1945, been to confirm the Thais' commitment to anti-Communist policies.

Nor is this a policy imposed on unwilling masses by the few. The arid North East and the pathless Northern frontiers inhabited by roving tribes, are to some extent vulnerable to Communist infiltration, but the mass of the population appear content with military rule. There is a potential Chinese problem but not a serious one; only some 10 per cent. of the population are Chinese by origin, though they are predominant in commerce and industry. There is no feeling against non-Asian foreigners, nor are they regarded with any feeling of inferiority. The Thais are a friendly people.

If there were desperate poverty, one could not rely on the present state of affairs to continue. But Thailand is a country of peasant farmers in which there is no problem of land tenure, agricultural debt or landlordly oppression to instil resentment, and as yet no such pressure of population as to make the peasant count out the grains of rice in the rice-bowl. The present Government realize however that the growth of population is before many years going to change this unless something is done about it. The rice-bowl is threatened. Moreover, the economy is too vulnerable to changes in world prices of its main traditional export earners – rice, rubber, tin and timber. They also realize that the menace of Communist infiltration cannot be altogether ignored. They have set themselves to follow a policy of economic development and unification under the following main heads:

(1) to strengthen the economy by spreading its earning power – new export crops and new factories;

(2) to develop the provinces and increase their contact with the capital;

(3) to improve the education and health of the people.

Exports

Thailand is about the size of France. The population of 12,200,000 in 1932 is around 27,000,000 today and is increasing at what ranks technically as an 'explosive' rate. Exports are principally rice and rubber (around 30 per cent. each, depending on world prices and demand) and tin and timber (accounting for about another 10 per cent. with the same proviso). Most manufactures are imported. Exports do not normally quite pay for imports, which run at over £150 million and increased by about 16 per cent. in the past year. The gap is made up, with something to spare, by foreign loans and aid.

Though the country is large, its economic activity is highly centralized Bangkok has some 2½ million inhabitants (as yet no provincial town is rated at more than 100,000) and the only major port and most of the country's commerce and industry is centred there.

In the last four years very considerable progress has been made in the export of new crops: notably jute, maize, livestock and tapioca products. Tourism, with Government support, has become the seventh largest currency earner. Rubber production has expanded greatly. Teak exports have fallen because of failure to conserve the forests, but yang, another hardwood suitable for builders' timber, has filled the gap.

Expert opinion considers that the growth of exports of agricultural produce will exceed expectations.

Development Prospects

Thai plans for economic development are ambitious. Thailand's first six-year plan passed into law in 1960. it has been slow to get under way, largely through administrative shortcomings, but already plans laid earlier for particular sectors have begun to produce results.

(1) *Power.* Ten years ago, effective capacity in Bangkok was around 60 mW. Today it is around 155 mW, and a further 75 mW are being installed. Outside Bangkok, power was limited to small local generating plants, often under private concessions. Since then the new Provincial Electrification Authority has installed considerable extra capacity (mostly British). The Yanhee hydro-electric project in the North will start producing current in 1964, initially 140 mW, capable of expansion to 560 mW. It was designed principally to supply Bangkok, but surveys are being done for distribution networks en route. German Government aid has recently been approved for a 32 mW. hydro-electric project in the arid North East. Work is in progress on a 40 mW thermal project in the South; a further 20 mW hydroelectric project in the same

(*Continued on page* 1073)

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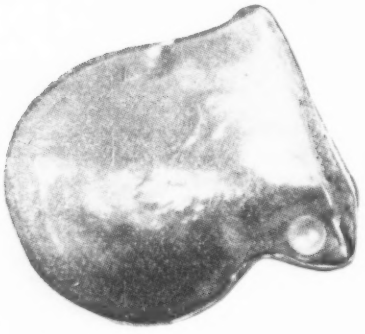

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area and other smaller North and East projects are under consideration.

(2) *Railways.* These are the backbone of communications and have already received foreign loans. The IBRD agreed early in 1961 to a further loan of $22 million for development, and the State Railways themselves (who make a profit) are to spend twice as much again in their 6-year plan on dieselization, new rolling-stock, new rails, modern marshalling yards etc. The German Government have recently given a loan, without strings, of £4 million to complete and equip a new line to the North East.

(3) *Highways.* This part of the development programme has lagged because of the limitations of the Thai departments concerned. But an 8-year development plan has now been compiled, towards which the IBRD are expected to contribute a loan of something between $25 and $45 million. The Australian Government have offered about £1 million for equipment to construct ancillary roads; and a large part of the United States aid programme has been devoted to two major highways already built, innumerable bridges already constructed, and a great deal of survey and consultation services. The economic effect of this opening up of the interior should be revolutionary.

(4) *Telecommunications.* Developments here fall into two sections: microwave links between the capital, outlying provinces and neighbouring countries; and telephone services. Four out of five regions are being linked under United States aid programmes with United States equipment. The telephone network is being expanded.

(5) *Irrigation.* The irrigation Department is very well run. A loan from the International Bank is under negotiation and loans from the United States already received for various irrigation projects.

(6) *Waterways.* The Port of Bangkok, 25 miles up-river and limited to vessels of 10,000 tons by the bar at the river-mouth, is gradually being outgrown by the needs of shipping. Surveys are being done on the problem of siltation at the bar, and of an alternative port. It is likely that an alternative port will be built sooner or later to give more direct access to the new crops from the North East.

(7) *Aviation.* The Government have allocated £300,000 in the next budget for purchase of land for a new civil airport to relieve the congestion at the present one, used simultaneously by the RTAF and the USAF.

(8) *Utilities.* Bangkok is a swollen metropolis, far out-growing its basic services. A French concern is rehabilitating its water supply system; a British consultant firm have surveyed its sewage requirements. An impressive amount of new construction of roads and buildings is transfiguring the capital.

Finance and Taxation

The national budget in 1958 was 6,000 million baht, in 1962/3 it will be 10,380 million baht, 24 per cent. of it for economic development. These are ambitious programmes. The plans for financing many of the programmes are still in the early stages. They depend partly on continued increase in Government revenue, partly on hopes of foreign loans.

The Government have reinforced the tax-collection machinery. They have also revised the 'business tax' so as to collect from the merchant and industrial community at the most accessible points – the landing of imported goods, the export of primary products and the factory gate. Taxes on income are not high by South East Asian standards. The main revenue comes from import duties, but subject to some reservations dealt with below, these are essentially revenue duties and are non-discriminatory. Tax receipts have risen rapidly in the last three years.

Foreign investment and aid are however also necessary to fill the gap between domestic resources and capital needs. Well aware of this, the regime have followed a financial policy which is orthodox by any standards. Foreign exchange earnings have been accumulated (around $470 million at present), the value of the baht held steady – some say too high – by an exchange equalization fund, exchange control reduced to something of a formality, budgetary control elaborated and more strictly applied, the Government's accounts straightened out, and the short-term debt funded. This policy has much improved the international standing of the Thai Government: to the IBRD Thailand is an eligible borrower. Her record for servicing of foreign debt is good and

(*Continued on page* 1075)

EXPORT DRIVE

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the burden of debt service so far is well within what the country can carry.

Commercial and banking structure

There are a few foreign banks, and a large number of local banks who have in recent years proliferated into branch banking to an alarming extent. Most of these banks are engaged primarily in financing commerce and few have the resources to finance large-scale industry. Recently legislation has been passed to restrain the competition to extend commercial credit, and to raise the general level of soundness. Capital (particularly for manufacture) is scarce and expensive. Because of the high interest rate structure it is common for importers to seek deferred payment terms from overseas suppliers to help finance their highly competitive operations.

There was a time not so long ago when the import trade in all but the most elementary manufactures, and a good share of the export trade, was done by foreign firms. This is no longer so, though foreign merchanting firms still do a very considerable share of the import business. Some of the older ones have disappeared. Those who have survived – and they are numerous – have tended to expand, replacing their old export business by new import lines and branching out into local manufacture, services, etc. The number of local firms, mostly Chinese, but with increasing participation by the ethnic Thais, has grown rapidly. There is quite a number of local firms who operate on a large scale and have acquired competent technical staff, and a much larger number of small local firms suitable as agents for consumer goods not requiring expensive skills and servicing. The number of foreign firms is now on the increase again: a common pattern, particularly among the Japanese, is to appoint a local agent, attach a foreign national to supervise sales, then hive off a locally-registered subsidiary. It is difficult but not impossible to find suitable new agents, particularly where sophisticated skills and servicing are required: this is one of the chief preoccupations of the Embassy Commercial Section.

Position of foreign firms

There is no discrimination against foreign merchant firms or foreign manufacturers, nor any stipulation that they should admit Thai capital. But the Government's policies, aimed at reforming the tax system and increasing commercial and banking soundness, are initially having the effect of a credit squeeze. The foreign houses – who are still by and large the soundest – may survive best but meanwhile are not often in a position to take on new commitments. Local interest rates are high and foreign principals are still – perhaps unduly – cautious about putting new risk capital into the country.

Pattern of import trade

In 1957, 20 per cent. of Thailand's imports came from Japan, 16½ per cent. from the United States; 11 per cent. from Britain and 7 per cent. from West Germany. By 1961 the total imports had increased by 20 per cent. Those from Japan had risen by 70 per cent., those from

(*Continued on next page*)

The Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy, Bangkok, inspects the new mill of the Bangkok Jute Mill Co. Ltd. The mill has an annual capacity of 15 million bags. The machinery, generators and structure were provided by James Mackie & Sons Ltd., Belfast., The English Electric Co. Ltd., and Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports) Ltd.

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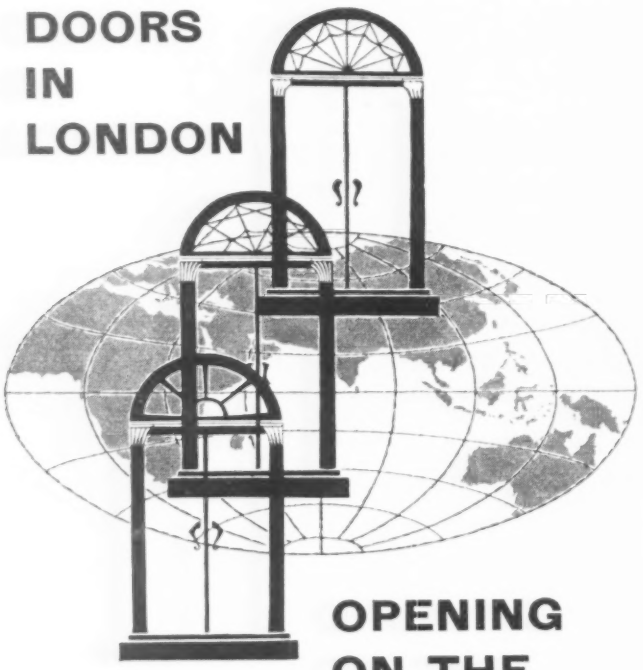

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the United States by 5½ per cent, those from Britain not at all, and those from West Germany by 12 per cent. These four countries, supplying principally manufactures, retain their position in that order as Thailand's main suppliers; between them they accounted for 60 per cent. of all imports in 1961, as against only 55 per cent. in 1957. The Japanese have obvious advantages and have paid special attention to Thailand: the United States figures are boosted by an aid programme running at around $25 million a year (not all in goods, of course), and may rise further as a result of the 'Buy-American' rules and of a new trade drive begun this year. West Germany has begun to give capital aid, though so far without strings. British aid is confined to technical assistance. Of the imports in 1961, 24 per cent. were of machinery and vehicles; 16 per cent. of textile manufactures; 13 per cent of metal manufactures, and 10 per cent. of chemicals. The preponderance of machinery and vehicles is increasing.

Major export prospects

The public sector will provide the finance for the big development projects – roads, power, irrigation: leaving the private sector to look after industry. Between them is quite a sizeable collection of industries either run, or wholly-owned, or partly-owned by the State. Though some State-owned plants are expanding, it is the Government's policy to venture no further into manufacture, which is regarded as the proper sphere of the private sector; and indeed there are factories which the Government would like to sell to the private sector.

Politically-motivated foreign aid programmes or international funds will not suffice to meet all Thailand's needs of foreign capital. Private finance or supplier's credit will be needed. On the one hand it is possible for foreign firms to win powerful allies in the Ministries by offers of long-term payment (even at higher prices); on the other such terms are likely to be looked at askance by the central financial authorities. Between the aid-financed projects and the highly expensive long-term financed projects there is bound to be room for sound proposals based on normal suppliers' credit once the various development projects are matured.

Large industrial projects in the private sector are still not numerous, though frequently individual members of the group in power invest in ventures likely to be profitable (and may lend their influence to stave off misfortunes by subvention of some kind). Local bank guarantees are harder and harder to come by and the best guarantee of a customer is the inherent economic soundness of his project and the quality of his management. Joint ventures are increasing as a means of supplementing local capital from abroad.

Local manufacture

The present Government has actively encouraged the development of manufacturing industry and in the last two years has first created and then streamlined official machinery for processing applications for the incentives provided by the Industrial Promotion Acts of 1960 and 1962. These follow the normal pattern – tax holiday, duty-free import of plant and in defined cases duty-free import of raw materials. The foreign response has so far been limited, for various reasons. The primary one is probably that the size of the local market often does not justify large investment and by South East Asian standards, production costs are on the high side, and unpromising for export. But it is also likely that foreign investors have simply not yet begun to regard Thailand as an established industrial country. In its anxiety to speed up the process, the Government has been willing to grant protective duties and give preference in placing Government orders. They have on the other hand set their faces against monopoly, though this has been granted in effect in cases where the market will only justify one plant anyway.

Consultant services

The national plans for expansion of basic utilities are bound to call for foreign consultant services. The main bulk of such plans are not yet ready and in many cases the Administration has not the technical resources even to elaborate them to the point at which budgetary sanction can be given or loans requested. They normally attempt to get these preliminary surveys done free under international technical assistance arrangements; whether they succeed depends largely on the view of the donor country on the soundness of the project. Consultant firms might well cast their bread on the waters at an early stage.

Capital goods exports

Thailand's imports are bound to rise, though the rate of increase may from time to time be interrupted by bad crop years until the economy

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Wines	Ref. E.S.B./21780/62

Further details may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4

of the country is more diversified than it now is. At present the tendency is for machinery to account for a larger and larger part of the total. The ambitious road programme recently formulated will require very large amounts of construction machinery, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, mixers etc., for local construction firms. The irrigation programmes, other than hydro-electric projects, will be carried out by the Royal Irrigation Department itself, and will consist largely of dykes and ditches'. A review of the prospects for such machinery is in hand.

The main lines of the hydro-electric power programmes have been laid down, and so far as they are able, the Thai Government will seek foreign aid to finance their (mostly small) future hydro-electric projects. Planning on the necessary distribution networks has however barely started, and if British prices for cable in particular recover the ground they have lost, there should be considerable scope. For a long time to come, however, the generation of power in the provinces will depend largely on diesel generators.

It is too early to say whether 'sophisticated' industries will increase in volume very rapidly or very soon. The factories which are going up at present are of only medium size, for the production of consumer goods. The textile industry is in financial difficulties and has recently been awarded increased tariff protection, but it is some time since any new plant was ordered. Much the same applies to the sugar and rice milling industry. The jute weaving industry on the other hand is expanding rapidly; a very large gunny bag factory capable of meeting half the country's present needs and wholly British-equipped will go into operation within the next few months, three or four new private ventures are planned and export should be a possibility. Modern jute-baling machinery, also British, is being installed for the first time in a Thai mill and interest has been shown in further orders. The new and considerable maize export will need the installation of drying machinery on a large-scale if its scope is to expand; the problem for the moment is, as usual, the shortage of private capital willing to invest. Agricultural machinery is as yet something for the future, but the import of wheeled tractors, as an indication, has gone up by nearly three times in three years. Education will be needed. The timber felling industry (though not timber export) has been nationalized, and the Forest Industry Organisation has said that it intends to invest in sawmills. The State-owned part of the glass industry is being expanded; a new cement factory is being considered; a rubber tyre factory is to be built; one small oil refinery is near completion and a much larger one is to be built within the next two years. The galvanized iron industry, largely in Japanese hands, is near capacity, but the number of small factories using aluminium is increasing; two plants, one British, are already assembling cars, and three Japanese concerns have announced their intention of following suit, though the degree of actual manufacture so far involved is very small. The number of pharmaceutical factories (working under some tariff protection) is increasing.

Though the total of these and other ventures into manufacture is not as yet, impressive there must be added the much larger number of small concerns, little more than cottage industries, who nevertheless need tools. There is accordingly increasing scope for the sale of supplies to industry other than the basic machinery.

Consumer goods

There is also steady growth in the sale of consumer goods, and not only cheap goods, though price is usually a major consideration. This

(*Continued on next page*)

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Trade and Financial Arrangements

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Portugal

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Egypt and Portugal was signed in Cairo on May 18, 1961. Egyptian Republican Decree No. 1507 of 1961 was issued on September 24, 1961, approving the agreement and the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave approval for the full text of the agreement to be published in the *Official Gazette* of August 23, 1962.

The agreement is effective from the date of signature, and valid for one year from that date. It is automatically renewable and can be terminated by three months prior notification on either side.

Within the terms of the agreement Egyptian exports to Portugal are listed as raw cotton, cotton and artificial silk textiles, clothing, carpets, fruit and vegetables, eggs, mineral products, petrol, leather, alcohol, medicines and pharmaceuticals, tyres and rubber goods and other consumer goods.

Portugal's exports to Egypt are listed as wines, fish, fruit and other foodstuffs, tobacco, wood, wool, glass, porcelain and chinaware, slate, chemicals, oil and oil seeds, semi-manufactures for industry, etc.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel, Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2449.)

Thailand *(Continued)*

is most noticeable in the mushrooming city of Bangkok, where building is booming and broad new concrete highways are bedecked with neon signs advertising television sets, radios, watches, fountain pens, pharmaceuticals, cameras, cars and so on. But within the year, commercial television will have extended to the provinces, with possibly striking commercial results. A sign of this growth is the recent increase in the number of advertising firms.

General

It is a truism that the only way to find out trade prospects is to go and see for yourself. The Commercial Section of the Embassy will be as glad to advise inquirers if a visit would be a waste of time, as to investigate whether it might be useful. But for firms interested in major development projects in particluar there is no substitute for personal contact with, and advice and assistance to, the often inexperienced and overworked executive departments of the Thai Government or the local capitalist with a promising project but limited finance and limited contacts.

Legislation Governing the Termination of Agency Agreements in Overseas Countries

IN certain countries overseas legislation exists which, in some cases, affects the agreement between the local agent and his principal should the agency agreement be terminated. In some cases it is known that compensation can be claimed by the agent on the termination of the agreement on account of the goodwill built up for the principal during the period of the agency.

Information about such legislation is available from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 416, reference E.S.B.441/G).

Italy and Switzerland

THE Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement, which was signed in Berne on October 21, 1950, has been tacitly renewed for a further year from November 1, 1962.

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Benelux – Austria

TRADE TALKS were held in Vienna from October 8-15, 1962, between Austrian and Benelux delegations. The modification of existing quota lists to take account of recent Austrian liberalization measures was discussed.

Quota List A 1 (quotas for imports from Austria into Benelux) has now lapsed. Quota List B 1 (imports from Benelux into Austria) has been replaced by a new list B 2, which (subject to ratification by the two countries) is as follows:

Quotas for imports from Benelux into Austria

April 1, 1962-*March* 31, 1963

Austrian Tariff No.	Goods	Amount
01.02 A 2	Cattle	p.m.
04.06	Honey	200 tons
ex 07.01 A	Seed potatoes	3,000 tons
ex 07.01 A	Edible potatoes	p.m.
ex 07.01 08.04 A 1	Fresh vegetables and fruit	5,500 tons
ex 08.08	Oat and barley flakes for fodder	200 tons
12.016	Poppy seed	400 tons
ex 16.03	Meat extract	p.m.
	Other food products	p.m.
24.01	Raw tobacco	50 tons
24.02 A	Cigars	50,000 pieces

Greece and France

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Greece on the one hand and France, Cameroon, Dahomey and the Malagasy Republic on the other was signed in Athens on June 9, 1962, and governs trade for the year beginning July 1, 1962.

Quota lists attached to the agreement provide for exports to Greece from France and the other three States of precious stones (150,000N.F.), gilt and silvered cutlery, gold and silver watches (200,000N.F.), perfumes (500,000N.F.), furskins and reptile skins (150,000N.F.) and silk fabrics and textile goods (400,000N.F.). Greek exports to France and the other three States are to include oranges, seeds, vegetables, fruit and nut preserves, liqueurs (excluding ouzo-brandy), tobacco and cigarettes.

Aspects of the Common Market

Two recent publications explain various aspects of the Common Market – 'Taxes for Britain – the Impact of the Common Market', published by the Economist Intelligence Unit, and sponsored by the National Association of British Manufacturers, and 'The Facts', a brochure dealing with the significance and achievements of the three European communities – Common Market, Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom. Copies: 'Taxes for Britain' from N.A.B.M., 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Price 6s., and 'The Facts', from Surridge, Dawson and Co. Ltd., 136-142 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1. Price 1s.

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hilgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hilgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ARGENTINA

Construction of a Dam for Irrigation Department. Advance Information (in Spanish). E.S.B. 34996/62.*

AUSTRALIA

Lathe for Commonwealth Stores, Supply and Tender Board, Melbourne. December 18. E.S.B. 34982/62.*

Valves for Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board – N.S.W. December 11. E.S.B. 35275/62.

Construction of Callide Dam, First Stage for Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, Brisbane. (Further Information.) Closing date now January 30, 1963. E.S.B. 19057/62.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales:

Transformers. December 17. E.S.B. 34367/62.*
Transformers. January 29, 1963. E.S.B. 35439/62.*

Cairns Regional Electricity Board:

Switchgear. December 12. E.S.B. 34972/62
Clamps. December 5. E.S.B. 35440/62.

BURMA

Builders Materials; Sanitary Fittings for Defence Department. December 11. E.S.B. 35146/62.*

Civil Stores Committee:

Mild Steel Plate. December 3. E.S.B. 34995/62.*
Canvas Hose. December 3. E.S.B. 34994/62.*
Timber. December 3. E.S.B. 34993/62.*
Meters. December 10. E.S.B. 35428/62.*
Lead Sheets. December 4. E.S.B. 34971/62.*
M.S. Plates, Ang'es, etc. December 4. E.S.B. 34969/62.*
Glass. December 4. E.S.B. 34957/62.*
Industrial Belting. December 10. E.S.B. 35427/62.*
Batteries. December 10. E.S.B. 35426/62.*
Belting. December 5. E.S.B. 34979/62.*
Machine Parts. December 10. E.S.B. 35429/62.*
Brass Wire Gauze. December 5. E.S.B. 34973/62.*
Gate Valves; Lead Pipe. December 5. E.S.B. 34974/62.*
Carbon Spring Steel. December 5. E.S.B. 34975/62.*
Hose. December 5. E.S.B. 34976/62.*
Bulldozer. December 10. E.S.B. 34977/62.*
Files (Hand Tools). December 5. E.S.B. 34978/62.*

CANADA

Construction of Library for The Federal Government, Ottawa. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 35436/62.

Metering and Relaying Switchboard for Grand Rapids Generating Station, Manitoba. December 11. E.S.B. 35404/62.*

Transmission Line Towers for Saskatchewan Power Corporation. December 3. Specification and drawing only available. E.S.B. 38587/62.*

CEYLON

Power Stations (Construction and Equipment) for Department of Government Electrical Undertakings. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 32638/62.*
Drugs for Ministry of Health. Closing date extended to December 14. E.S.B. 31823/62.*
Mosquito Netting for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents onw received. E.S.B. 34375/62.*
Bottles for Marketing Department. December 10. E.S.B. 34984/62.*
Air Compressors for Colombo Port Commission. December 19. E.S.B. 34983/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Overhead Transmission Lines. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 32640/62.*
Air Conditioning Plants. December 4. E.S.B. 35466/62.
Power Stations. December 18. E.S.B. 35467/62.

CYPRUS

Pipe Fittings for Ministry of Finance. December 8. E.S.B. 35430/62.*

EGYPT

Supply and Erection of Ventilation Plant for Ministry of Public Works. December 31. E.S.B. 35469/62.*
Gas Compression Plant for Compagnie Orientale Des Petroles d'Egypte. December 20. E.S.B. 35471/62.*
Land Reclamation for Egyptian Desert Development Organization. December 29. E.S.B. 34991/62.

The General Organization for Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan:

Water Softening Plant. January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 34690/62.*
Printing Rollers. December 29. E.S.B. 35201/62.*

Misr Beida Dyers, S.A.E.:

Chemicals. December 4. E.S.B. 34985/62.
Chemicals. December 4. E.S.B. 34986/62.
Chemicals. December 5. E.S.B. 34987/62.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Hand Tools. December 3. E.S.B. 34691/62.*
Lead Ingot. December 18. E.S.B. 35210/62.*

GREECE

Orthopedical Instruments and Equipment for The Ministry of National Defence. December 17. E.S.B. 34998/62.*

Institute of Social Insurance:

X-Ray Apparatus. December 18. E.S.B. 35258/62.*
X-Ray Equipment. December 15. E.S.B. 35480/62.

The Ministry of Trade:

Woodworking Machinery; Electric Thermosyphons; Electric Cookers; Electric Refrigerators. Closing date now December 4. E.S.B. 23615/62.*
Surveying Equipment. December 27. E.S.B. 34689/62.*
Drilling Equipment. December 20. E.S.B. 35254/62.*
Research Laboratory Equipment. December 28. E.S.B. 34688/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. December 29. E.S.B. 34997/62.*
Weights. December 31. E.S.B. 34988/62.*

INDIA

Metering Equipment for Rihand Hydro-Electric Design Directorate. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33751/62.*
Dandy Rolls for Government of Kerala. February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 35299/62.
Cables for Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical), Madras. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 33701/62.*
Electrical Equipment for Bihar State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date now December 4. E.S.B. 31835/62.
Wire for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 33750/62.*

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Switchgear (Outdoor) for Kayna Hydro-Electric Project. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35805/62.
Power Transformers for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 35231/62.
Dredging Work for Paradeep Port Project, Orissa. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 35373/62.

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Rampur:
Power Station Extension. December 27. E.S.B. 35448/62.
Wire. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33627/62.*

The Fertilizer Corporation of India:
Air Auxiliary Plant. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33628/62.*
Automotive Lubrication Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 34939/62.*

Uttar Pradesh Station Electricity Board:
Metering Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33679/62.*
Protective Gear Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33678/62.*

Major Irrigation Projects:
Dam Gates (Radial). (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 27. E.S.B. 30070/62.*
Spillway Radial Gates. February 28, 1963. E.S.B. 35230/62.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd.:
Boilers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34335/62.*
Ion Exchange Units. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33386/62.*
Vacuum Filters. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34336/62.*

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trambay:
D.C. Relays. December 10. E.S.B. 35222/62.
Vibrating Reed Electrometer. December 19. E.S.B. 35225/62.
Exhaust Fan. December 12. E.S.B. 35224/62.
Control Transmitters and Transformers. December 5. E.S.B. 35221/62.
Distribution Transformer. December 18. E.S.B. 35223/62.
Ultrasonic Cleaner. December 7. E.S.B. 35457/62
Periscope. December 11. E.S.B. 35458/62.
Air Filters. December 10. E.S.B. 35459/62.
Vacuum Cleaner. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 34938/62.*
Micro-Combustion Trains and Accessories. December 20. E.S.B. 35226/62.

IRAQ

Carriage and Wagon Tyres for Iraqi Republican Railway. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 34947/62.*

Ministry of Defence:
Circular Saw (Trailer Mounted). December 12. E.S.B. 35240/62.
Hospital Equipment. December 12. E.S.B. 35243/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Clare County Council:
Precast Concrete Bridge Beams. December 15. E.S.B. 35401/62.
Construction of Road Bridge. December 15. E.S.B. 35402/62.

ITALY

NATO Infrastructure Contract.
Provision and Installation of a receiver-Transmitter for Italian Authorities. December 5. G.D. 96/62 (192).

JORDAN

Machinery and Equipment for Cardboard Plant for The Jordan Paper Industries Co. Ltd. February 16, 1963. E.S.B. 35424/62.

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Radio Telephone Equipment. December 6. E.S.B. 35489/62.*
Railway Workshop Spares. December 7. E.S.B. 35491/62.*
Sleepers; Creosote; Timber. December 7. E.S.B. 35486/62.
Diesel Railcars. December 18. E.S.B. 35490/62.*
Timber. December 5. E.S.B. 35271/62.*

MALAYA

Bitumen for Setia Usaha Perbanaran. December 5. E.S.B. 35247/62.
Pipes, Valves and Specials for Jabatan Kerja Raya, Perak. December 21. E.S.B. 35300/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Latches for General Post Office, Wellington. December 3. E.S.B. 35433/62.*
Metal Cutting Bandsaw for Auckland Harbour Board. December 4. E.S.B. 35213/62.*
White Drill for Ministry of Works, Wellington. December 7. E.S.B. 35248/62.*
Street Lighting Lanterns for City of Dunedin. February 15, 1963. E.S.B. 35405/62.*
Paper for Government Printing Office, Wellington. December 10. E.S.B. 35432/62.*

New Zealand Government Railways:
Lathe. March 6, 1963. E.S.B. 35434/62.
Bearing Journal Reconditioning Machine. February 13, 1963. E.S.B. 35435/62.

NIGERIA

Power Station Project for the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. January 31, 1963. Press Notice and Description of Project available. E.S.B. 35447/62.*

NORWAY

NATO Infrastructure Contract.
Delivery and Mounting of one 150 kVA Diesel Generator for the Norwegian Authorities. Apply by December 15. G.D. 92/62 (56).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Electrical Materials for Ports Railways and Transport Department. December 7. E.S.B. 35295/62.
Electro-Generators; Transformers for Tete Municipality. December 20. E.S.B. 35293/62.

SINGAPORE

Lamp Bulbs for Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited. December 28. E.S.B. 35488/62.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gas Making Plant and Holder for Town Council of Springs, Transvaal. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 35403/62.
Vehicles for Department of Transport. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 35473/62.

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Physiotherapy Equipment. December 7. E.S.B. 35419/62.*
X-Ray Equipment. December 7. E.S.B. 35423/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Steel Shuttering. December 15. E.S.B. 35441/62.*
Testing Machine. December 10. E.S.B. 35438/62.*
End-Dumping Vehicles. December 7. E.S.B. 35209/62.

City of Johannesburg:
Omnibus Chassis. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11 E.S.B. 32236/62.*
Omnibus Bodies. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11 E.S.B. 32237/62.*
Omnibus Chassis. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11 E.S.B. 32221/62.
Omnibus Bodies. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11 E.S.B. 32222/62.

South African Railways:
Signalling Cable. December 14. E.S.B. 35252/62.*
Copper Wire. December 14. E.S.B. 35253/62.*
Timber Seasoning Kilns. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 35249/62.*

The State Tender Board:
Air Compressors. December 5. E.S.B. 35413/62.*
Machine Tools. December 5. E.S.B. 35414/62.*
Sounding Apparatus. December 5. E.S.B. 35415/62.*
Surface Grinder. December 5. E.S.B. 35409/62.*
Water Pumps. December 5. E.S.B. 35410/62.*
Fire Extinguishers. December 5. E.S.B. 35411/62.*
Engraving Machines. December 5. E.S.B. 35412/62.*
Screw Cutting Lathe. December 5. E.S.B. 35407/62.*
Water Demineralizing Plant. December 5. E.S.B. 35408/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Stationery Items. December 14. Tender documents available (Specification in French). E.S.B. 35437/62.*
Teletype Paper. December 5. E.S.B. 35278/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. December 5. E.S.B. 35279/62.*

SPAIN

Shovels and Cranes for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) Tender for 42 Mobile Cranes may be submitted before January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 35250/62.

SUDAN

Telephone for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. December 8. E.S.B. 35472/62.*
Workshop Equipment for Khartoum Province Council Transport. December 7. E.S.B. 35499/62.
Paints for The Sudan Gezira Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35752/62.*

Sudan Railways:
Crane. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 35477/62.
Railway Wagons. January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 35494/62.
Goods Wagons. January 17, 1963. E.S.B. 35495/62.
Railway Wagons. January 14, 1963. E.S.B. 35496/62.
Drilling Machine. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 35732/62.
Weigh Bridge. December 20. E.S.B. 35474/62.
Shaping Machine. January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 35476/62.
Lead Ingots. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 35475/62.

SYRIA

Financing and Construction of Houses for Directorate General of Housing. December 31. E.S.B. 35535/62.*

THAILAND

Motor Boats for The Post and Telegraph Department. December 3. E.S.B. 35214/62.
Circuit Reclosers; Meters for The Provincial Electricity Authority. December 7. E.S.B. 35219/62.*
Train Wheels and Axles for State Railway of Thailand. December 3. E.S.B. 35452/62.*

The Royal Irrigation Department:
Laboratory Apparatus. December 4. E.S.B. 35220/62.
Lathe Machine. December 3. E.S.B. 35232/62.*
Coil Winding Machine. December 3. E.S.B. 35215/62.
Surveying Instruments. December 4. E.S.B. 35455/62.

TURKEY

Wagons for Et Ve Balik Kurumu Genel Mudurlugu. December 13. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 35446/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Equipment for Steam Electric Plant for Central Washington Power Agency. (Further Information.) December 18. E.S.B. 22984/62.

The Bureau of Reclamation:
Crane. December 4. E.S.B. 35277/62.*
Electronic Distance-Measuring System. December 7. E.S.B. 35487/62.*
Switchgear. December 4. E.S.B. 35276/62.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia

Agency inquiry for pliers. (E.S.B. 34445/62.)
Inquiry for ultra-sonic cleaners. (E.S.B. 34583/62.)
Manufacture under licence – electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 38937/61.)
Manufacture under licence – machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 35106/62.)
Manufacture under licence – industrial gloves; waterproof industrial clothing. (E.S.B. 34484/62.)
References to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 8149/62 and C.R.E. 10049/62)

Austria

Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bahamas

Agency inquiry for oil cloth; plastics materials. (E.S.B. 34584/62.)

Belgium and Luxembourg

Economic report – August-October 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Burma

Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for saddlery; marine hardware. (E.S.B. 35051/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 34291/62.)
Inquiry for plaques; photograph frames. (E.S.B. 34576/62.)

Ceylon

Inquiry for machinery for bicycle tyre and tube plant. (E.S.B. 31674/62.)
Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 1403/60.)

Chile

Inquiry in respect of poultry farm project. (E.S.B. 34549/62.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for blankets. (E.S.B. 35159/62.)

Czechoslovakia/Iceland

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6241/G.)

Denmark

Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 34498/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for steel aluminium semi-products; tools for metal working. (E.S.B. 35162/62.)
Agency inquiry for cosmetics. (E.S.B. 34871/62.)
Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for ceramics; pottery. (E.S.B. 29070/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 35002/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools and accessories. (E.S.B. 35173/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 10157/62.)
Agency inquiry for men's suitings. (E.S.B. 9470/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)

Agency inquiry for household goods; plastics floor coverings – further information. (E.S.B. 32354/62.)
Inquiry for whisky. (E.S.B. 34736/62.)
Inquiry for fish preserves. (E.S.B. 34813/62.)
Manufacture under licence – chemicals for paper industry. (E.S.B. 21601/62.)
Economic report – November 5-11, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publications – November 3, 1962 – fresh vegetables. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana/China

Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 4052/G.)

Hungary

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 4288/61.)

India

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 2220/G.)
Industrial development. (E.S.B. 32827/62.)

Indonesia/Mexico

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5600/G.)

Israel

Agency inquiry for non-ferrous metals. (E.S.B. 34496/62.)

Italy

Agency inquiry for electronic apparatus and components. (E.S.B. 34596/62.)
Agency inquiry for die-casting machines; cable presses. (E.S.B. 35151/62.)

Kenya

Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 35118/62.)

Mexico

Inquiry for laboratory equipment for schools. (E.S.B. 34799/62.)

Netherlands

Agency inquiry for marking machines. (E.S.B. 31496/62.)
Inquiry for bicycle parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 35188/62.)
Economic report – August/September 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Nigeria

Inquiry for aluminium strip for blinds. (E.S.B. 34211/62.)

Norway

Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 34525/62.)

Pakistan

Agency inquiry for hand tools; iron and steel. (E.S.B. 34296/62.)
Inquiry for raw materials for chipboard factory; chemicals. (E.S.B. 34147/62.)
Joint venture – footwear factory. (E.S.B. 32777/62.)
Collaboration – galvanized water pipes. (E.S.B. 12679/61.)

Poland

Economic report – September 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Portuguese West Africa

Agency inquiry for cigarette filters; pigments for paints. (E.S.B. 34146/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)

Local preferences on government purchases. (C.R.E./A. 8342/52.)

El Salvador

The Market for British goods. (E.S.B. 34466/62.)

Singapore and The British Borneo Territories

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 5250/62.)

South Africa

Inquiry for automatic smoke detection installation. (E.S.B. 35207/62.)
Manufacture under licence – washing machines. (E.S.B. 34460/62.)

Spain

Economic report – September 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/62.)

States of Equatorial Africa (Congo Republic (Brazzaville), The Central African republic, The Gabonese Republic and Republic of Chad))

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 8056/61.)

Sweden

Agency inquiry for yarns; textile fabrics. (E.S.B. 35346/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing accessories and novelties; hosiery. (E.S.B. 34830/62.)

Switzerland

Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 35160/62.)
Agency inquiry for tanners' machinery. (E.S.B. 35030/62.)
Agency inquiry for domestic appliances and equipment. (E.S.B. 34754/62.)
Agency inquiry for earth moving equipment. (E.S.B. 35326/62.)

Turkey

Inquiry for weighing machine. (E.S.B. 34556/62.)
Economic report – September 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

Uganda

Inquiry for brushes; brush-making machinery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 34428/62.)

United States of America

Inquiry for novelty condiment sets. (E.S.B. 34554/62.)
Inquiry for machine maintenance and repair service; machine tools. (E.S.B. 24773/62.)
Inquiry for plastics materials for wallets. (E.S.B. 34188/62.)
Manufacture under licence – lawn trimmer. (E.S.B. 32737/62.)

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Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Amended By-laws

The following by-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ELECTRICAL:		
Measuring or checking instruments and apparatus, source signal generators, signal modifiers, impedance standards or references, resistances or capacitors, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 181 (M), (N) or (O) or Tariff Item 181 (H) (7) as follows:		
Indicating instruments or meters, non-electric, having a sensitivity of 60,000 ohms per volt or better when measuring direct current		
METALS:		
Tungsten on tungsten alloy discs	449 (A) (1)	Free
Tungsten rods		
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES:		
Recorders, other than electro-encephalographs, operated by clockwork mechanisms or synchronous motors which record variations in magnitudes of electrical or non-electrical phenomena against the passage of time on a continuously moving chart by means of styli or other similar device the movement of which are a function of voltage or current derived from such variations in magnitudes		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

BUSKS as used in corsets and brassieres	Various	—
FILAMENTS, OF THE POLYAMIDE TYPE:		
In lengths exceeding 15 inches, for use as a substitute for bristles in the manufacture of brushware, under security	460 (A) (1)	7½% *ad val.*
In lengths not exceeding 15 inches, as used as a substitute for bristles for brushware		
FITTINGS for suspenders (apparel)	Various	—

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
COMPOUNDS:		
Composed essentially of mineral matter (talc) ground in in oils and resin. This compound, which does not dry or set on exposure, is used for insulating purposes to protect electrical equipment from moisture, etc.	223 (B) (1)	10% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
TOMATO powder containing varying proportions of starch or other farinaceous substances – To be dutiable on the whole weight (less tare) as tomato powder.	198 (B) (2)	22½% *ad val.*
TONGS:		
Sugar, E.P.		

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Television components, viz.: Deflection yokes, channel (turret) tuners and horizontal deflection transformers including those modified to supply extra high tension electrical current to the picture tube** (Tariff Items 179 (E) (5) (a) and 181 (K)); and,

(2) **Mounted transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors and high negative temperature co-efficient resistors (e.g. thermistors)** (Tariff Item 181 (J) (3)).

Reference (1) has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers. Reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by an importer of thermistors and a Departmental review of transistors, etc.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General
179	ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND APPLIANCES:			
	(E) Static transformers, including X-ray transformers:			
	(5) Suitable for use, or generally similar to those used, in radio and television transmitters and receivers and audio amplifiers:			
	(a) Power supply . . each or *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.	7s. 6d. 27½%	12s. 6d. 45%	12s. 6d. 45%
181	ELECTRICAL ARTICLES AND MATERIALS, VIZ.:			
	(J) Thermionic, cold cathode and photo cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes, but not including valves covered by sub-item (1); photo cells; transistors, thermistors and other semi-conductor devices; mounted piezo-electric crystals:			
	(3) Transistors, thermistors and other semi-conductor devices . . each or *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.	2s. 6d. 27½%	3s. 9d. 45%	3s. 9d. 45%
	(K) Parts for goods covered by sub-item (J) (3) or (J) (6) or Item 179 (E) (5), but not including glass envelopes; parts, n.e.i., for goods covered by sub-item (E) (1) or (E) (2) . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **December 7, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. C.R.E. (1) 12827/26 and (2) C.R.E. 12828/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia *(Continued)*

Further Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Motor vehicle propellor shafts and assemblies and universal joints and parts therefor** (Tariff Items 359(D) (1), 359(D) (3), 359(D) (4), 359(E) (2) and 359(F)); and,

(2) **Printing of silk piece-goods** (Tariff Item 105(D) (2) (a)).

Both these references have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
105	PIECE-GOODS, viz.:			
	(D) (2) Textile fabrics of silk or containing silk, but not including fabrics covered by sub-item (A), (F) or (M) or by item 104, 128, 129 or 130:			
	(a) Silk or containing a mixture of fibres in which silk predominates, printed per square yard	10½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 5d.
359	VEHICLE PARTS, viz.:			
	(D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately, lamps covered by item 181 (D) (1) (b) and commutators and parts therefor and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise: Batteries covered by item 180 (G) (2); Cigarette and cigar lighters and and parts therefor; Radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor; Sparking plugs covered by item 180(H) and parts therefor; Tyres and tubes covered by item 333) for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D):			
	(1) (a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	35%	42½%	42½%
	(b) Distributors, whether imported separately or otherwise:			
	(1) 6 volt or 12 volt types *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of each	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
	(2) Other *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of *ad val.*	7½%	7½%	7½%
	(c) High tension ignition coils, whether imported separately or otherwise:			
	(1) 6 volt or 12 volt types *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of each	6s.	6s.	6s.
	(2) Other *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of *ad val.*	7½%	7½%	7½%
	(d) Automatic voltage regulators for 6 volt or 12 volt systems, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of each	11s.	11s.	11s.
	(e) (1) Generators, 6 volt or 12 volt, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of each	14s.	14s.	14s.
	(2) Starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	AND, IN ADDITION, a TEMPORARY DUTY of each	16s.	16s.	16s.
	(3) Other than goods prescribed by Departmental By-laws under paragraph (1), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(4) Other *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%
	(E) Vehicle parts for vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D):			
	*(1) Provided suitably equivalent goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are not reasonably available, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Other, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(F) U-bolts; shackle bolts; high tension ignition coils; front and rear lampware for vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D); warning devices of the types used in vehicles covered by item 360 (D); vehicle parts, n.e.i., whether malleable iron castings or not *ad val.*	27½%	37½%	37½%

**Note:* This sub-item is shown for information only; it does not form part of the reference.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 11, 1962**. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. C.R.E.(1) 13115/62 and (2) C.R.E. 13116/62.

Tariff Changes

CHANGES have been made in the Australian Customs Tariff which increase the rates of duty payable on certain forms of coffee and coffee substitutes.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel: City 5757, Ext. 468.)

The Australian Minister for Trade has also referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether:

Engravers' zinc sheets (Tariff Item 146(A)).

Should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961. Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the abovementioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 2, 1961 (page 1326).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 12, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 13139/62.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

Australia *(Continued)*

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs duties by the Australian Customs Proposals which came into effect on November 8, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
106	(G) Fasteners, snap:						
	(2) Other *ad val.*	7½%	25%	30%	20%	30%	40%
200	Eyelets and eyelet hooks *ad val.*	30%	57½%	57½%	20%	30%	40%
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
281	Drugs and chemicals, viz.:						
	[(M) Menthol and thymol, both natural and synthetic] per lb.	3s. 9d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	See new Items 281 (M) (1) and (M) (2) below		
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(M) (1) *Menthol, natural or synthetic* *ad val.*				50%	50%	50%
	less per lb.	3s. 9d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	3s. 3d.	—	—
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(2) *Thymol, natural or synthetic* *ad val.*				Free	7½%	7½%
338	Paper, viz.:						
	(D) Catalogues, price lists and *other* printed [advertising] matter, [not designed to advertise the sale or hire of goods by, or the services of, any person in Australia,] as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free		No change	
373	*(F₁) (New sub-item) Goods for the official use of an International Organization or for the official or personal use of an official thereof, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws*		Various (according to relevant Tariff Item)		Free	Free	Free
403	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, including chemicals specified in this item whether to be used as fertilizers or not:						
	(A) Nitrogenous:						
	(1) Other than liquid fertilizers:						
	(a) Urea containing not more than 45 per cent. by weight of nitrogen, calculated on a dry anhydrous product basis *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	Free	Free
404	Samples *and other consumable goods* which, in the opinion of the Minister, are of negligible value, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free		No change	
464	Textile goods, viz.: of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton:						
	(B) Yarns:						
	(1) Put up for retail sale:						
	(a) Sewing cotton, *not mercerized* *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change	

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Substitute Notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962, page 82) is amended by Substitute Notice No. 17, as follows:

Substitute Notice No. 17

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by adding in the first and second columns the goods as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
Narrow woven fabrics, watered (Syn. Moire, also known as water-waved) for uses for which, in the opinion of the Minister, suitable equivalent non-watered woven fabrics could reasonably be used.	Non-watered woven fabrics covered by Tariff Item 107 (D).

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, 1962, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

1. *Item Code 66.15 – Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, etc., viz.: Other kinds:*
The increased licences for Item Code 66.15 – Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, etc. (see *Board of Trade Journal*, November 9, 1962, page 975) are to be endorsed 'Not available for the importation of:
(i) Aluminium oxide paper, cloth, or fibre, however bonded and in any form.
(ii) Silicon carbide paper backed, however bonded and in any form.
(iii) Garnet, paper and cloth backed, however bonded and in any form.'

2. *Item Code 73.16 – Motor scooters:*
An allocation of 25 per cent. 1961 licences is provided for imports of motor scooters – Item Code 73.16. This allocation is not available to those importers who have already had approved a programme for the local manufacture of motor scooters.
The licences available from this allocation are not to be reduced by the value of any licences that may have already been issued for spare and replacement parts of motor scooters.

3. *Oil fuel filters, cartridges and elements therefor – Ex Item Code 71.80:*
Oil fuel filters, cartridges and elements therefor – Tariff Items 719.230.7 and 9 are to be excluded from licences issued for spare and service parts of earth excavating, digging, etc., machines (Item Code 71.52), of stationary and marine engines (Ex Item Codes 71.08 and 71.12).

4. *Item Code 71.74 – Transmission Shafts, etc.:*
The decision published in Paragraph Number 12 of *Board of Trade Journal* Notice October 19, 1962, Page 827 is amended as follows:
Item Code 71.74 – delete the 'Ex' before Tariff Item 719.930.9. Consequently Ex 719.930.9 should be deleted from Item Code 71.80 in the main Schedule, *Board of Trade Journal* of April 6, 1962, page 767.

5. *Item Code 89.69 – Tobacco pipes, etc.:*
The allocation for tobacco pipes, etc., Item Code 89.69 is amended from 50 per cent. 1961 licences to 100 per cent. 1961 licences.

6. *Item Codes 62.17 and 62.18 – Tyres and tubes of sizes made in New Zealand:*
The Tariff decision on sizes of tyres and tubes, other than bicycle or similar, made in New Zealand is to be amended by the addition of the words 'and flaps therefor' after the words 'tyres and tubes'.

7. *Item Code 89.24 – Perambulators, toys, games, etc.:*
Tariff Item Ex 894.410.9 is to be added to Item Code 89.24. The purpose of this amendment which is related to Item Code 89.31 is to cover underwater spear guns mentioned in Item Code 89.24.

8. *Item Code 69.24 – G clamps:*
Item Code 69.24 is to be amended by adding 'up to and including 12 in.' after the words 'G clamps'. G clamps in excess of 12 in. now come under Item Code 69.25.

9. *Item Code 64.16 – Uncoated printing (except newsprint) and writing paper, etc., viz.: Unprinted in sheets not less than 300 sq. in. in area or in rolls 10 in. and over:*
The allocation for Item Code 64.16 is amended from 75 per cent. 1961 licences same goods to 85 per cent. 1960 licences same goods. In calculating an applicant's entitlement under the new allocation, account will be taken of licences already issued under the original allocation. Application needs to be made for this additional entitlement.

10. *Ex Item Code 69.43 – Door closers and floor springs:*
The administrative basic allocation for door closers and floor springs Ex Item Code 69.43 (see *Board of Trade Journal* Notice June 29, 1962, page 1455) is amended from 100 per cent. 1961 licences to 150 per cent. 1961 licences.

11. *Ex Item Codes 72.59 and 72.60 – Electric lamp bulbs:*
The following allocations are provided for certain types of electric lamps. The licences now authorized are to be reduced by the value of any licences already issued for similar goods.
Ex Item Code 72.59 – Projection lamp bulbs . . . . . 75% 1960 licences
Ex Item Code 72.60 – Photographic flashlight bulbs and neon indicating bulbs . . . . . 75% 1960 licences
Ex Item Code 72.59 – Bulbs for vehicles . . . . . 100% 1960 licences

12. *Ex Item Code 84.19 – Lace trimmed and similar fancy handkerchiefs but excluding handkerchiefs with embroidered initials only:*
The allocation for lace trimmed and similar fancy handkerchiefs, but excluding handkerchiefs with embroidered initials only – Ex Item Code 84.19 (Old Schedule Item Code 184-6) (see *Board of Trade Journal* Notice, November 9, 1962, page 976) is amended from 100 per cent. 1961 licences to 33⅓ per cent. 1961 licences. The item is also to be deleted from the 'Token' list.

13. *Increased basic allocations following review of 1962/63 Schedule:*
It should be noted that the revised basic allocations resulting from the recent review of the 1962/63 Schedule (see *Board of Trade Journal* Notice, November 9, 1962, pages 975 to 976) relate only to the specific item codes mentioned in the Schedule. The allocations are not in terms of the old schedule form.

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SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
(A) Manufacture of electric filament light bulbs, fluorescent lamps and flashbulbs for photography.	(i) Electric filament light bulbs, domestic type. (ii) Electric filament light bulbs for flashlight. (iii) Electric filament light bulbs for motor vehicles. (iv) Fluorescent lamps and tubes. (v) Flashbulbs for photography.
(B) Electric supplies – – –	(i) Domestic switches. (ii) Lampholders.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before December 17, 1962.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317). Please quote reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

BURMA

Ban on Trade with South Africa

THE GOVERNMENT of the Union of Burma announced on November 15 the immediate banning of all exports to and imports from South Africa whether under Import Licence or Open General Licence.

The published text of the communique is as follows: Under the provisions of Exception (VIII) of the Import Trade Control Order, published with the Commerce and Supply Department Notification No. 93 dated September 30, 1947, as subsequently amended, the Director of Imports and Exports hereby directs that, with immediate effect, no import of goods of any description shall be made under any existing Open General Licences or under any valid Import Licences/Import Permits from the Republic of South Africa.

It is understood that goods for which Letters of Credit were issued before November 15 will not be affected.

CEYLON

Amendment to Industrial Products Act

THE CEYLON *Government Gazette* No. 13,318 dated September 29, 1962 contains a Notice issued by the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs, the effect of which is that the standard price in relation to dry cell torch batteries covered by the Industrial Products Act is amended to Rs. 0.36 cts. in place of Rs. 9.39½ cts. The standard price is the price at which the local product will be sold to any applicant for a licence to import the regulated product.

JAPAN

Changes in Rates of Import Collateral

THE JAPANESE authorities have announced that with effect from October 8, 1962, the rates of Import Collateral relating to certain raw materials were reduced from 5 per cent. to 1 per cent. Information about the items affected by this change is available at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 475).

CANADA

Surcharge on Imports

DETAILS were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13 (pages 86 to 93) and July 20 (pages 144 to 147) of the tariff items affected by the temporary graduated surcharge on imported goods. The Canadian Government has now issued Order in Council P.C. 1962 – 1/1640, dated November 15, which amends Schedules A, B and C by deleting the following items:

Tariff Item	Description of Product
	SCHEDULE A
8d	Animal liver paste.
66b	Pretzels.
	SCHEDULE B
66a	Biscuits, sweetened or unsweetened, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, said value to be based on the net weight and to include the value of the usual retail package.
*Ex 438a	Ambulances.
	SCHEDULE C
5	Animals, living, n.o.p.: (a) Cattle. (b) Sheep, lambs and goats. (c) Silver or black foxes. (d) N.o.p.
6	Live hogs.
7	Meat fresh, n.o.p.: (a) Beef and veal. (b) Edible offal of beef and veal. (c) Lamb and mutton. (d) Pork. (e) N.o.p.
8	Canned beef.
8a	Canned pork.
8b	Canned hams.
8e	Canned meats, n.o.p.
8f	Canned poultry or game, n.o.p.
8g	Extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.
9a	Live poultry, n.o.p.
9e	Dead poultry, n.o.p.
9f	Eviscerated poultry, whether or not divided into portions and whether or not cooked.
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned: (a) Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork. (b) N.o.p.
12b	Sausage casings, synthetic, of paper.
13	Lard and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p.
13a	Lard compound and similar substances, n.o.p.
16	Eggs in the shell.
16a	Eggs, whole, egg yolk or egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared, n.o.p., whether or not sugar or other material be added.
16b	Eggs, egg yolk or egg albumen, dried, evaporated, desiccated, or powdered, whether or not sugar or other material be added.
17	Cheese.
18	Butter.
18a	Peanut butter.
20	Cocoa paste or 'liquor' and chocolate paste or 'liquor', not sweetened, in blocks or cakes.
20b	Illipe butter.
21	Cocoa paste or 'liquor' and chocolate paste or 'liquor', sweetened, in blocks or cakes, not less than two pounds in weight.
22	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form.
24	Chicory, raw or green.
25	Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground.
31	Chilli pepper, ground.
34	Mustard, ground.
36	Compressed yeast, bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds.
37	Compressed yeast, in packages weighing less than fifty pounds.
38	Yeast cakes.
42a	Table salt made by an admixture of other ingredients, when containing not less than 90 per cent. of pure salt.
43	Condensed milk.
43a	Powdered milk.
45	Milk foods, n.o.p.
45a	Prepared cereal foods, in packages not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight each.
46	Prepared cereal foods, n.o.p.
47	Castor beans, n.o.p.
47a	Soya beans, n.o.p.
47b	Lima and Madagascar beans, dried.
47c	Red kidney beans, dried.
47d	Calabar beans.
47e	Beans, n.o.p.
48	Peas, n.o.p.
49	Buckwheat.
50	Buckwheat meal or flour.
51	Pot, pearl, rolled, roasted or ground barley.
52	Barley, n.o.p.
53	Cornmeal.
54	Hominy grits, hominy feeds and brewers' corn grits.
54b	Corn grits, n.o.p.
56	Oats.
57	Oatmeal and rolled oats.
58	Rye.
59	Rye flour.
60	Wheat.
61	Wheat flour and semolina.
63	Rice, cleaned.
64	Sago and tapioca.
65	Biscuits, not sweetened.
66	Biscuits, sweetened.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli, containing no egg or other added ingredients
78	Florist stock, viz.: Palms, ferns, rubber plants (Ficus), gladiolus, cannas, dahlias and paeonies.
79	Florist stock, viz.: Azaleas, rhododendrons, pot-grown lilacs; hydrangeas and other pot-grown plants, n.o.p.; rose stock and other stock for grafting or budding, n.o.p.; seedling carnation stock, araucarias, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes and dormant roots, n.o.p.; dwarf polyantha rose bushes imported or purchased in bond in Canada by florists for *bona fide* forcing purposes in their own greenhouses prior to disposal; laurel and holly foliage, natural or preserved, whether in designs or bouquets or not.
79h	Multiflora rose bushes.
79i	Rose bushes, n.o.p.
83a	Potatoes, in their natural state, n.o.p.
83c	Sweet potatoes and yams, in their natural state.
83d	Sweet potatoes, n.o.p.
83e	Potatoes, dried, desiccated or dehydrated.
84	Onion sets and shallots, in their natural state.
85	Mushrooms, fresh.
87	Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state: (1) Artichokes. (13) Eggplant. (14) Horseradish. (16) Okra. (18) Parsley. (23) Spinach. (25) Watercress. (26) Whitloof or endive. (27) N.o.p.
89	Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers: (1) Asparagus. (2) Beans, baked or otherwise prepared. (3) Corn. (4) Peas. (5) Tomatoes. (6) N.o.p.
90	Vegetables, frozen: (1) Asparagus. (2) Brussels sprouts. (3) N.o.p.
90a	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, including vegetable flour, n.o.p.
90b	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.
90c	Vegetable juices, liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds.
90d	Vegetable pastes and hash and all similar products composed of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.o.p.
90e	Potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture beyond the addition of preservatives, in powder, flake or granular form.
90f	Vegetable materials for use as colourings or flavourings.
90h	Okra, sliced and salted.
91	Soups, soup rolls, tablets, cubes, or other soup preparations, n.o.p.
92	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state: (9) Quinces and nectarines. (12) Berries, edible, n.o.p.
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state.
94	Grapes, fresh, in their natural state: (a) Vitis Vinifera species.
95b	Melons, n.o.p.
95c	Passion fruit (passiflora edulis).
96	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, n.o.p.
99	Bananas, dried or evaporated.
99a	Plums or prunes, dried, unpitted.
99b	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p.
99c	Raisins.
99d	(1) Dates, unpitted, in bulk. (2) Dates, unpitted, n.o.p.
99e	(1) Dates, pitted, in units of any description weighing more than ten pounds each. (2) Dates, n.o.p.
99f	Figs, dried.
99g	Apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated.
104a	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages.
105	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed.
105b	Olives, ripe, in brine.
105c	Olives, sulphured or in brine, not bottled.
105d	Cherries, sulphured or in brine, not bottled.
105e	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.
105f	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit cutters and condensed mincemeats.
105h	Oranges, grapefruit, or lemons, sliced or in the form of pulp, with or without the addition of preservatives.
105j	Zucca melons, peeled or sliced, sulphured or in brine, for use in Canadian manufactures.
105k	Pineapples, mint flavoured, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers.
106	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers: (1) Apricots. (2) Cherries. (3) Peaches. (4) Pears. (5) Pineapples. (6) Prunes. (7) Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots. (8) N.o.p.
107	Fruits, frozen: (1) Blueberries. (3) Peaches. (4) N.o.p.
108	Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.
109	Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., shelled, or not.
109a	Peanuts, green, in the shell or not further processed than shelled.
110	Cocoanuts.
113	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not.
113a	Copra or broken cocoanut meat, not shredded, desiccated or prepared in any manner.
115	Mackerel, herring, salmon and all other fish, n.o.p., fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, dried or boneless.
116	Halibut, fresh, pickled or salted.

(*Continued on next page*)

Canada *(Continued)*

Tariff Item	Description of Product
119	Sardines, sprats or pilchards, packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed tin containers.
120	Anchovies, packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed tin containers.
121	Fish preserved in oil, n.o.p.
122	Herring (not including kippered herring in sealed containers) packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed containers.
123	Fish, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.: (a) Kippered herring in sealed containers. (b) Salmon. (c) All other fish, n.o.p.
124	Shell fish, fresh, n.o.p.
124a	Shell fish, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.
125	Oysters, shelled; cans containing shelled oysters.
125	Oysters, prepared or preserved; oysters in the shell.
127	Crustaceans, fresh, n.o.p.; crustaceans, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.
128	Lobsters or lobster meat, fresh or boiled.
128a	Lobsters, prepared or preserved.
129	Crabs in sealed containers.
130	Shrimp.
133	All other articles the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p.
137	Molasses, produced by the evaporation and partial inversion of the juice of the sugar cane, in which the percentage of sulphated ash is not more than 9% by weight, for human consumption only.
137a	Molasses powder, without admixture or with added colouring or anti-caking agent.
140	Syrups, the product of the sugar cane or beet, and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, n.o.p.
153a	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each: Testing not more than 1·074 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature.
167	Malt, whole, crushed or ground, n.o.p., upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations.
167a	Malt flour, n.o.p., upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations.
168	Malt flour containing less than 50% in weight of malt, malt syrup or malt syrup powder, n.o.p.; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses – all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
168a	Malt syrup, malt syrup powder, or other starch conversion products produced by the action of enzymes on starch, not including any such products used in the brewing of beer.
231	Baking powder, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
232a	Gelatine, n.o.p.
232c	Gelatine, edible.
235	Liquorice fibres, whether or not dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground or sifted.
235a	Liquorice paste, not sweetened.
235b	Liquorice in rolls or sticks, not sweetened:
276b	(4) Palm and palm kernel oil, n.o.p.
276d	(3) Peanut oil, n.o.p.
276e	(5) Olive oil, n.o.p.
276f	(6) Soya bean oil, n.o.p.
276g	Corn oil, crude or refined.
277	Oils, hydrogenated, blown, dehydrated or sulphonated, not including blown or hydrogenated fish, seal or whale oils.
412b	Flat bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 by 38 inches or larger, and complete parts thereof; machines designed to fold or sheet-feed paper or cardboard, and complete parts thereof.
412d	Offset presses; lithographic presses; printing presses and type-making accessories therefor, n.o.p.; complete parts of the foregoing, not to include saws, knives and motive power.

* New item created. Previously part of item 438.

In addition the following two tariff items are deleted from Schedule A and transferred to Schedule B, thereby reducing the incidence of surcharge from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.:

Tariff Item	Description of Product.
415a	Refrigerators, domestic or store, completely equipped or not: (i) Electric.
572	Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.o.p.

BARBADOS

Exemptions from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of an Order which amends the Second Schedule of the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921 (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) by inserting immediately after the paragraph ending with the words "(Materials for the manufacture of Pottery) Order 1962" the following new paragraph:

> Machinery, equipment and apparatus imported into the Island by or on behalf of the Contractors for the New General Hospital for use exclusively in the construction of the said Hospital on the certificate to that effect by the Resident Architect.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: City 5757. Ext. 471).

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE Government Decrees Nos. 9989 of September 27 and 10551 of October 10, 1962 make the following additions to the import lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
Decree No. 9989		
4280	Thiocolchicine glycoside	2
4280	Syrosingopine	2
4556	α,α-Azo*iso*butyronitrile	2
4284/5	Liquid, composed of a mixture of ethanediol 70 per cent. and secondary butyl ethers of ethanediol ('Oxitol S/B 123')	3
4271	Product in powder form composed of the sodium salt of methyltaurine and sodium sulphate ('Methyltaurine')	2
4755	Product in irregular pieces composed mainly of paraffin 95 per cent. and a small proportion of rosin ('Wax AMR 10')	5
4280	Product with the properties of pure 1 : 2 : 2 : 6 : 6-pentamethylpiperidine hydrogen tartrate ('Tenormal')	2
4714	Heterogeneous product composed of a mixture of chlorides and sulphates of nickel and alkali metals	5
4280	1-Methylandrostenolone 17-heptoate	2
4280	Lyophilized biological product composed of a polypeptide mixed with sodium chloride, possessing an inhibitory action on trypsin fermentation ('Trasylol')	2
Decree No. 10551		
5039	Powder with the character of soya flour, possessing an antibiotic activity expressed in units of hygromycin of 1800000 ('Hygromix')	5
4748	Product in powder form possessing proteolytic activity of the trypsin type ('Carzoledan')	5
4271	Liquid composed of a mixture of organic acids of low molecular weight, with the exception of formic and acetic acids ('Rectil DS')	5
4280	Betamethasone 21-(disodium phosphate)	2
4600	Solid crystalline product composed of substances of a pectic nature ('Nafka Gum')	5
4744 bis	Synthetic, semipolymerized, thermoplastic material composed of resorcinol-formaldehyde ('Penacolite Resin B-1A')	5
4793	Product in granule form, containing triethanolamine trinitrate diorthophosphate 4 per cent. in an inert vehicle composed of maize starch, *tri*calcium diorthophosphate, glucose, magnesium stearate, talc and cosmetic-grade iron oxide (rouge) ('4 per cent. Granulation of metamine' or '4 per cent. Granulation of trolnitrate')	2
4793	Product in granule form, containing triethanolamine trinitrate diorthophosphate 2 per cent. in a vehicle composed of *tri*calcium diorthophosphate, talc, powdered carnauba wax, glucose, magnesium stearate, methylcellulose, maize starch and a light maroon pigment ('2 per cent. Granulation of metamine' or '2 per cent Granulation of trolnitrate').	2
4280	'Clorhidrato del tioster beta, dietil-aminoetilico del acido difenilamino carboxilico', ('Bayer E. 1355') [Given in the Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified.]	2
4844	Erythromycin ethylsuccinate	2
4280	'Clorhidrato de (N. bencil-N. metil) 2. propinamina (Clorhidrato de pargilina)' [Given in the Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified.]	2
4247/49	Oily liquid composed in the greater part of mineral oil, and also of molybdenum disulphide, polyisobutylene and trichloroethylene ('Molykote MKL')	2
4280	4 : 4'-Diformimidoylazoaminobenzene di (acetamidoacetate) ('Diaceturato de 4,4", diazoaminodibenzamidina')	2

Import of Aircraft and Aircraft Components

THE *Board of Trade Journal* for January 6, 1961, gave details of Argentine Government Decree No. 14760 covering the import of aircraft and aircraft components. Under this decree new aircraft similiar to those planned for production by the national industry are subject to a surcharge of 40 per cent.

In order to clarify the position of certain aircraft which have entered the country Argentine Customs House Circular No. 425 of October 1 provides that aircraft that entered the country between November 25, 1960 and June 30, 1961, pending registration, shall be subject to 40 per cent. surcharge with the exception of Cessna 182 and 185 and Mooney Mark 20A, which are subject to 20 per cent. surcharge.

'Hints to Business Men' Visiting Costa Rica and Venezuela

REVISED editions of the booklets on Costa Rica and Venezuela have been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British business men who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

CHILE

Modifications to Import List

THE following amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted Imports, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, page 50, et seq.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax surcharge	Category of Deposit
II	6	Rubber, natural, synthetic, regenerated, latex and rubber wastes	30	A
V	24	Chilled, cooled and frozen beef	30	A
	26	Butter	30	A
	27	Wheat flour	200	A
	28	Semi-refined oil	200	E
	29	*Insert new item:* Anhydrous milk fat for pasteurised milk recombining plants	not known	
VIII	37	Metallic thread, passementerie type	200	E
	38	Cords of cotton and artificial fibres for the manufacture of tyres	30	A
	39	Elastic fabrics of synthetic fibres and rubber	200	E
IX	45 & 53	Sulphur	200	E
		Insert new item: Acetic anyhdride.		
		Simonizing paste	200	E
		Potassium carbonate	200	E
	46	Bismuth hydroxide	200	E
		Bismuth subcarbonate	200	E
		Bismuth sub-gallate	200	E
		Bismuth subsilicate	200	E
		Bismuth subnitrate	200	E
		Coca leaves	200	E
		Alter the item 'Cortisone, and its pure or synthetic derivatives . . .' to read: Cortisone and its pure or synthetic derivatives in the form of injections or prolonged action capsules or granules and fatty skin bases for tropical use, packaged	30	A
		Cancel the item: 'Combinations of drugs or chemical products in containers of more than 5 Kg. . . .'		
		Add to the item 'Diphenylpyraline, in spansules, in bulk' the following: '. . . and Parabromodilamine in prolonged action tablets, in bulk'	30	A
		After the word 'tablets' in the item 'Ferments, vitamins and bio-elements . . .' insert: 'bonbons and capsules'	30	A
		Insert new items: 'Sodium oxacelline in bulk'		
		Other auxiliary aseptic products for medicine, excepting sanitary towels	200	E
	49	*Alter the item* 'Petrol' to read: Benzine	30	B
X	54	Other bars of iron or steel of dimensions and shapes differing from those detailed	200	E
	56	Steel wire for making tyres, of 0·037 in. diameter covered with zinc and copper	30	A
	57 & 58	Steel piping and tubing, with or without seam or galvanized or other coating	200	E
		Door-closing apparatus and spare parts	200	E
		Nails and brads for upholstery	200	E
		Staples for stapling machines	200	E
		Stapling machines for office use	200	E
		Alter the items 'Notched pins for hangers' to read: Toothed clasps for braces	200	E
XI	61	*Insert new items:* Cones, pirns and bobbins of paper and/or cardboard with or without metallic sheathing and/or reinforcement for the textile industry		
		Bobbins of compressed paper or cardboard for flyers for the textile industry		
		Rollers for painting	200	E
		Raw hide pickers (textile industry)	100	E
		Rubbish incinerators	200	E
		Combing leathers for combers and intersecting	200	E
		Floor polishers and vacuum cleaners for heavy work, of 1H.P. minimum weighing more than 25 Kg.	200	E
		Machines for perforating cheques	200	E
	62	Outboard motors	200	E
		2-pole motors for record players	200	E
		4-pole motors for record players	200	E
	63	*Cancel the item:* 'Other types of bulbs . . .'		
		Electric torches, of more than 3 elements	200	E
XII	65	Motor launches	200	E
		Other boats and material for navigation	200	E
	66	Brake linings in any form	200	E
XIII	68	Plate glass with two polished faces, of more than 9·5 mm thickness	200	E
		Porcelain, white, in the rough, to be decorated	200	E
		Transparent plate glass of more than 9·5 mm thickness	200	E
		Pressed glass, opaque or stained	200	E
	75	Cardboard with black intermediate layer	200	E
	76	*Replace the items* 'Scientific and technical books' and 'Technical religious books' by one new item: Scientific, technical and cultural books	0·1	A
	77	Sporting ammunition	200	E
	78	Snap clips for chains for pocket watches	200	E
	79	Spectacles	200	E
		Headphones for radio-receiving sets	200	E
		Automatic scales for specific purposes and weighing machines of more than 1,500 Kg. capacity	200	E
		Note counting machines	200	E
		Electric adding machines	200	E
		Electric and electronic accounting and statistical machines	200	E
		Electric calculating machines	200	E
		Franking machines	200	E
		Address-printing, duplicating and Offset print duplicating machines	200	E
		Cheque writing machines	200	E
		Cash registers, typewriters, calculating, accounting and statistical machines	200	E
		Projection screens	200	E
		Parts and pieces for assembling slot record players	100	C
	80	Pictures, with or without frames	200	E
		Sculptures, unspecified	200	E
	81	Fibre canes and tubes	200	E
		Spherographic or ball-point pens and pencils	200	E

JAMAICA

Customs Tariff Changes

DETAILS of the increases in import duties included in the Jamaican Supplementary Budget (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 9, 1962, page 978) are as follows:

(1) Under the Customs Tariff (Additional Duties) (Amendment) Order, 1962, the additional import duty chargeable on motor cars is increased from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.

(2) Under the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order 1962, the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Resolution 1954 is amended by the deletion of items 112.03.9 313.01.1, 313.01.2, 313.01.9, 821.01, 821.02, 821.09.1 and 821.09.9 and the substitution of the following:

Tariff Item No.	Class or Description of Goods	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	Alcoholic beverages: Beer (including ale, stout and porter and other fermented cereal beverages).				
112.03.9	Other	Gal.	Gal.	12s. 7d.	14s. 2½d.
	Petroleum products: Motor spirit (gasolene and other light oils for similar uses, including gasolene blending agents:				
313.01.1	Aviation spirit	Gal.	Gal.	1s. 5d.	1s. 10d.
313.01.2	Blending agents	Gal.	Gal.	1s. 5d.	1s. 10d.
313.01.9	Other	Gal.	Gal.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 9½d.
	Furniture and fixtures:				
821.01*	Wood furniture and fixtures	Cwts.	Value	30%	35%
821.02*	Metal furniture and fixtures (including metal office cabinets)	Cwts.	Value	30%	40%
	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s. (including mattresses and mattress supports of all materials):				
821.09.1	Mattresses of rubber	Cwts.	Value	25%	30%
821.09.9*	Other	Cwts.	Value	30%	40%

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel: City 5757, Ext, 471.)

COLOMBIA

Import Control

THE BRITISH Embassy in Bogota has reported that the Colombian authorities have put forward proposals for the imposition of a tax of 2.30 pesos per dollar on all import registrations. This measure would raise the rate at which dollar exchange certificates could be purchased from 6.70 to 9 pesos to the U.S. $ for payments for imported goods.

On November 7, 1962, a decree was issued, effective from that date, which temporarily suspends all imports except of goods in

(*Continued on next page*)

respect of which an import licence has already been issued. It is thought, however, that this control will be relaxed as soon as legislation embodying the proposed tax mentioned above, as well as other tax increases to deal with the budget deficit, is passed in Congress.

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Rate

THE BRAZILIAN Fiscal Dollar exchange rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* import duties, will be 455.89 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar during the month of November. The previous rate was 404.11 Cruzeiros to the dollar.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of Competition—Application of Article 85 of The Treaty of Rome

THE '*Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes*' of November 9, and 13, 1962 published the text of four announcements and amendments thereto made by the Commission of the European Economic Community about the application of Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome to certain classes of agreements. Previous references to Article 85 have appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 9, 1962, p. 514, May 25, 1962, p. 1121, June 15, 1962 p. 1322, July 13, 1962, p. 95 and October 19, 1962, p. 811.

The following is an unofficial translation of these annoucements, as amended. Attention is drawn to the fact that the only authentic texts are those issued in the languages of the European Economic Community. It will be noted that the Commission has invited interested parties to submit their comments on the announcements within one month from the date of publication (i.e. one month as from November 9, 1962).

First announcement on the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain exclusive distribution agreements

The Commission have it in mind to declare, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 85, that the provisions of paragraph 1 of the said Article are not applicable to the class of agreements described below, for a period of three years from the date of the publication of the said declaration of non-applicability in the *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes*:

Agreements

– in which the undertakings taking part
either by themselves or with other undertakings, do not occupy a dominant position in the Common Market or within a substantial part of it, within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty.
or
do not have reciprocal arrangements for the distribution of the competing products which they produce

and

– in which one undertaking enters into an undertaking with another to supply solely to the latter for resale a specified product which it offers for sale within a defined part of the territory of the common market.

or

– in which two undertakings conclude, for the purposes of resale, exclusive supply or buying arrangements of the kind described in the two preceding paragraphs for a specified product offered by one of them

or

– in which one undertaking enters into an undertaking with another to buy a specified product for resale solely from the latter.

and

– in which the parties agree that the exclusivity agreement is only effective between themselves and cannot be set up against third parties, and do not impose, or have not imposed elsewhere in the contract or in connection therewith, any stipulations more restrictive than the following:

A. General Provisions

– concerning the technical regulation of the buying operations between the parties to the contract and limited thereto (conditions of delivery, acceptance and payment, responsibility for defects, legal powers, provisions regarding arbitration, penalty for breach of contract);

– relating to the entry into force and termination of the exclusivity agreement (conditions and periods of notice for withdrawal, arrangements about current business, indemnification).

B. Obligations Assumed by the Sole Concessionaire

– concerning publicity in the territory for which the concession is granted, its extent and the division of the costs;

– concerning the study of the market and the provision of information to the other party about market conditions;

– concerning the maintenance of a stock of the products to which the

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Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, Rome, 25th March, 1957

This is a translation into English of the text of the Treaty. The official and authentic text of the Treaty exists only in French, German, Italian and Dutch. This English translation and those of the Regulations mentioned below have been prepared by the Foreign Office for the convenience of Parliament and the public.

10s. (*post* 7d.)

European Economic Treaty Regulations (English Translations)

131 Regulations have been or are about to be published to date. Titles include: No. 1 Determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community; No. 15 Relating to First Steps for the Achievement of Free Movement of Workers within the Community; and No. 28 On Arrangements for a Wages Survey.

Prices from 5d. *to* 4s. (*post extra*)

A free leaflet giving further details of other important publications on the Common Market is available from HMSO, P6a (BOTJ), Room D42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops, through any bookseller, or by post from P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

contract relates, and, where appropriate, of parts for such products, as well as the nature and size of the stock;

– concerning the organization, maintenance or direction of a sales network without providing for any obligations in the field of distribution;

– concerning the organization and maintenance of an after-sales service for the products to which the contract relates irrespective of who sold them;

– concering the professional and technical qualifications required of the concessionaire's employees or authorized workshops for after-sales service dealing with the products to which the contract relates insofar as such requirements are conditioned by the nature of the product;

– concerning the giving of a guarantee on the products to which the contract relates, irrespective of who sold them;

– concerning the purchase of a minimum quantity;

– not to make, distribute or act as representative for products which are directly in competition with those to which the contract relates, as long as the contract lasts;

– not to advertise under his name, outside the territory for which he holds the concession, the product to which the contract relates.

Interested parties are invited to submit their observations to the Commission within the period of one month as from the date of publication.

Second announcement on the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain exclusive distribution agreements

The Commission are contemplating announcing that they will adopt the following procedure for the application of Article 85 to notifications and requests for negative clearance in the case of exclusivity agreements when one party to these agreements is an agent (representant de commerce), that is to say either he negotiates business only for the other party to the agreement or alternatively he concludes business in the name and for the account of the latter or in his own name and for the account of the latter.

Except in special circumstances,

– favourable decisions will be given to the requests referred to in Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 for the grant of a negative clearance in respect of exclusivity agreements in which one of the parties exercises by his office the duties of an agent;

– the notifications made in conformity with Article 4 of Regulation No. 17 with the object of obtaining, through the application of Article 85, paragraph 3, exemption from the prohibition laid down by Article 85, paragraph 1, will be rejected in these cases on the ground that the conditions for the prohibition to apply do not exist.

In doing this ,the Commission starts from the principle that the party described as agent must, be reason of his office, carry out these functions and must not act as an independent trader.

The Commission will consider as evidence of the status of an independent trader the fact that the party described as agent is under an obligation to maintain or does maintain in his possession a considerable stock of the products subject to the agreements, or that he is obliged to organise or does maintain an important service on his own account; or that he is obliged to assume or does assume the risks of the principal transaction—except for the usual del credere guarantee; or that he has power to determine or does determine the price and conditions of the transaction independently.

Interested parties are invited to submit their observations to the Commission within the period of one month as from the date of publication.

First announcement on the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain patent licence agreements

The Commission have it in mind to declare, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 85, that the provisions of paragraph 1 of the said Article are not applicable, for a period of three years from the date of publication of their decision in the Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes, to the following categories of agreements entailing restrictions of freedom of economic action on the part of the parties to patent licence agreements:

1. obligations imposed on the licensee as regards quality or supplies, insofar as and so long as they are necessary to assure a faultless technical exploitation of the patent;

2. reciprocal agreements between the licensor and the licensee about the exchange of 'know-how' or the grant of non-exclusive licences on inventions of improvement or application;

3. engagements entered into by the licensor not to authorise any third party to use the patent (exclusive licence), so long as the licensee is permitted to grant sub-licences without restriction or is bound, with regard to the content of sub-licence agreements, only to impose on the sub-licensee restrictions:

(a) which do not go beyond the framework of the patent right, or

(b) which are the subject of points 1 or 2 of the present decision,

provided only individual independent agreements are concerned and that none of the interested undertakings hold, alone or with others, a dominant position within the Common Market or within a substantial part of it within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty.

Interested parties are invited to submit their observations to the Commission within the period of one month as from the date of publication.

Second announcement on the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to certain patent licence agreements

I. The Commission are contemplating announcing that, in the application of Article 85 of the Treaty to individual patent licensing agreements, they will work on the principle that the following restrictions imposed on the licensee do not come within the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 1:

1. Limitation to certain working methods:
   (manufacture, use, distribution).
2. Limitation:
   (a) of the manufacture of the patented article,
   (b) of the application of the patented process,
   to determined fields of technical application.
3. Limitation of the number of products to be manufactured or of fields of use.
4. Limitation of use:
   (a) as to time (duration of licence shorter than patent life),
   (b) in scope (territorial licence, regional licence for a part of the territory for which the patent is valid, exploitation licence for a particular exploitation),
   (c) with respect to individuals (limitation or power of disposal, such as prohibition of transfer of licence or granting of sub-licences).
5. Obligation to affix the patent marks on the product.

II. Interested parties are invited to submit their observations to the Commission within the period of one month as from the date of publication.

SPAIN

Amendments to Seventh Liberalization List

SPAIN'S Seventh Liberalization List was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 20, (pages 153-157.). The Spanish authorities have now published the following amendments to that list

Tariff No.	Article	Effective Date
84.51 A	Typewriters:	
Ex 1	Totally electric, including portable	July 16, 1962
Ex 1	Partly electric, including portable	January 1, 1963
2	Other including portable electric machines	January 1, 1963
B	Other typewriters (other than those incorporating calculating mechanism) and cheque-writing machines	January 1, 1963
85.08 B.2	Sparking plugs and glow plugs, and parts therefor	July 16, 1962

FRANCE

Liberalization of Import

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of October 23, 1962, published the following modifications to the list of goods for which a visa from the appropriate *Service Technique* is required (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 21, 1961, page 956).

Under: B		*Ministere de l'Industrie, Direction des Industries Diverses et Textiles.*
For	57-03	Raw Jute
Read	57-03	Raw Jute, excluding tow and waste of jute.
Add	56-01 B	Artificial textile fibres of viscose, discontinuous in the mass
	56-02 B	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of artificial textile fibres of viscose (discontinuous)
	56-04 B	Artificial textile fibres of viscose (discontinuous) carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for spinning.

The same *Journal Officiel* announced that the following items should be added to the list of goods subject to quantitative restrictions when originating in and imported from the member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operationand their independent overseas territories (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, page 903)

(*Continued on next page*)

France (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description
	Live animals of the bovine species including animals of the buffalo type:
	Domestic species:
	Other than for thoroughbred breeding:
	Bulls:
01-02 Ex A II a 1	Intended for slaughter.
	Other, with the exception of calves:
01-02 Ex A II b 1	Intended for slaughter.

Global import licences will be granted to the Societe Interprofessionelle du Betail et des Viands (SIBEV), 2, rue de la Michodiere, Paris 2e.

Importers should apply to the Societe for import certificates, which will be granted within the global licences in accordance with conditions set out in a notice which importers may consult from October 22, 1962, at the *Ministere de l'Agriculture*, 3, rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris, 7e, and at the offices of SIBEV The length of time for which the certificates are valid will be laid down by SIBEV. The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38 Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Issue of New Customs and Excise Tariff Based on the Brussels Nomenclature

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic has made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 128) (Customs Duties and Form of Customs Tariff) Order, 1962, which will come into operation on anuary 1, 1963. The main effects of the Order are:

(a) to prescribe a form of customs tariff for use in classifying goods for customs purposes. The classification of goods in the tariff is based on the internationally agreed Brussels Nomenclature prescribed by the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs;

(b) to revoke all existing customs duties (other than those on tobacco, beer, spirits, certain hydrocarbon oils and modifications, within the Nomenclature classification. Some duties which could not be provided for within the Nomenclature classification are also re-imposed by the Order viz., the duty on bottles or jars of glass, full (T.R. No. 32), the duty on electro-plated articles (T.R. No. 79/5) and Package duty (T.R. No. 166); and

(c) to provide for the admission of certain goods under licence either without payment of duty or on payment of duty at a rate less than that ordinarily chargeable.

A new Customs and Excise Tariff which incorporates the material in the Order has been published and may be seen at the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 476). The new Tariff will come into operation on January 1, 1963.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the process of restating existing duties in the new Tariff certain changes were made For example, some duties or portions of duties were eliminated, and in certain instances two or more duties were combined at the one rate. A careful study of the new Tariff is, therefore, essential to assimilate the new duty structure. Copies of the new Statutory Order (price 10s. 6d, postage 9d. extra) and the new Customs and Excise Tariff (price 12s. 6d., postage 1s. extra) may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1, or through any bookseller.

Reduction of Industrial Protective Tariffs

Since the issue of the new Tariff the Government of the Irish Republic has announced that, in view of the recent decision of the European Economic Community to open negotiations on the Republic's application for membership, an initial general reduction in industrial protective tariffs of **ten per cent.** will be made on January 1, 1963.

This reduction will not apply to agricultural or revenue tariffs, to which special considerations apply, and full details of the exceptions under these headings will be published.

The percentage reduction applies both to the full and to the preferential tariffs, e.g. where the existing tariff is 60 per cent. full, 40 per cent. preferential, the effective tariffs from January 1, 1963, will be 54 per cent. full and 36 per cent. preferential.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

THE IMPENDING liquidation of the following Indian firms has been reported by H. M. Consulate-General, Lourenco Marques. Claims against the assets of the first fifty-nine firms must be submitted by December 1; those against the remainder by December 15 or December 18, as indicated.

(1) Dayha Bhai Bhana.
(2) Jamnadas Jadavji.
(3) Thakershi Kakoobhai.
(4) Lallu Nathu.
(5) Kima Deva, alias Khiva Deva.
(6) Jamnadas Bhanji.
(7) Mohan Govind.
(8) Chhagan Chhita.
(9) Dhanji Ranji Naranji Lalbhai.
(10) Bhaichand Sundarji.
(11) Hirji Bhulajee.
(12) Prema Govind.
(13) Bhawanbhai Daya.
(14) Narotam Makan.
(15) Maganlal Jessang.
(16) Liladhar Laxmidas.
(17) Mathuradas Takarshi.
(18) Jivan Bana.
(19) Nagar Madhave.
(20) Zaver Parshotam.
(21) Vipra Be·har Jhina.
(22) Bhagabhai Manchubhai.
(23) Dahyubhai Dullabh.
(24) Dahya Vanmali.
(25) Parsotam Naran.
(26) Morear Manga.
(27) Shantilal Kalidas.
(28) Jayaben Odhavji.
(29) Sumantrai Manibhai Desai.
(30) Lalitaben Sumantrai Desai.
(31) Janyantilal Sumantrai Desai.
(32) Vithaldas Popatlal.
(33) Chotalal Popatlal.
(34) Chaganlal Laxmidas.
(35) Harjivan Laxmidas.
(36) Bhagvandas Liladhar.
(37) Manilal Chaganlal.
(38) Dharansi Liladhar.
(39) Narbheran Chaganlal.
(40) Narandas Kalidas.
(41) Eswarlal Narandas.
(42) Madhavjee Kurji.
(43) Chotalal Kurji Arya.
(44) Maganlal Chaganlal Jani.
(45) Natwarlal Chaganlal Jani.
(46) Karsandai Jesang.
(47) Kakoo Devshi Karya.
(48) Manilal Bhimji.
(49) Sundarji Karsan.
(50) Zina Nagar.
(51) Dahyabhai Parbhu.
(52) Lallu Rama.
(53) Gopal Dajee.
(54) Tribhovan Ranchhod.
(55) Rambhai Jeran.
(56) Lalji Pitamber Tranna.
(57) Jamnadas Haribhai.
(58) Gopal Chiba.
(59) Ranchhod Parshotam Patel.
(60) Prema Govind Ca.
(61) Kakoo Devshi Ca.
(62) Mithal Kushal Ca.
(63) Gopaldas Ca.
(64) Fstabelecimento De Tecidos Limitada.
(65) Pitamber and Irmao Limitada.
(66) Parbhudas Dulabdas Ca.
(67) Kanji Jetha Filho Limitada.
(68) Parshotam Manji Ca.
(69) Parbhobhai Dayal Ca.
(70) Ultramarin Mercantil Limitada.
(71) Uniao Mercantil Limitada.
(72) Saujani Ca.
(73) Companhai Provincial Ultramarina Limitada.
(74) Jamnadas Gokaldas Ca.
(75) Popatlal Devraj Limitada.
(76) Tulshidas Banji Cia (claims by December 18).

Details regarding submission of claims were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7 1962 and October 5, 1962 Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

General Egyptian Organizations

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24, 1962, published information about the reorganization of companies and other enterprises attached to the General Egyptian Organizations. Certain changes have since occurred in some of the organizations, and a new organization, the General Egyptian Organization for Aviation was recently enacted by Degree No. 2437 of 1962.

Revised lists are now available for the following:

(a) General Egyptian Organization for Commerce
(b) General Egyptian Organization for Mining
(c) General Egyptian Organization for Spinning and Weaving

and new lists for:

(i) The General Egyptian Organizations
(ii) General Egyptian Organization for Foodstuff Industry.

These lists can be seen at the Board of Trade Library, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Suspension of Duty

FED FRAL GOVERNMENT notice No. 333 published in the Federation of R hodesia and Nyasaland *Goverrment Gazette* of November 9, 1962 amends the existing list of suspensions by providing for the suspension of duties on printed matter, classified under item 296(1) (f) of the customs tariff, to the effective rates in force on August 23, 1962, if the goods were despatched to the Federation on or before that date.

SYRIA

Import Restrictions

THE SYRIAN CABINET on November 7 announced the following relaxations in import control:

1. To permit the import with official foreign exchange of:—
   (a) Tip-up trucks, pick-up trucks, refrigeration trucks, dumpers, four wheel drive jeeps and similar petrol engined vehicles.
   (b) Bicycles.
2. To permit the import without official exchange of:—
   (a) Private petrol engined motor cars.
   (b) Motor cycles.

Bicycles were already on the list of goods which could be imported, but without official exchange. The distinction between official and unofficial exchange is not important in practice, as the official and free exchange rates are very close and likely to remain so. The Cabinet has also decided to prohibit for the present the import of heavy trucks, buses or tankers.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 5142, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855. Ext., 2449).

NIGERIA

Customs Tariff Amendment

LEGAL NOTICE 149/62 published as a Supplement to the Federation of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of November 1, 1962, gives details of the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 8). Order, 1962. This amends the Second Schedule (Exemptions from Import Duties) to the Customs Tariff Act, 1958, by the addition of the following new item:

Second Schedule	Exemptions from Import Duties
18 B	Tyre cord of textile materials other than cotton.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

RECENT amendments to the South African *Customs Tariff Guide* involve the following Customs tariff changes:

IRON, SLAG, DROSS AND SCALE
These are now classified for duty purposes under Tariff Item 126 (h), the duty now being 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

MANOMETERS AND AIR METERS
These are now classified under Tariff Item 327 and are free of duty from all sources.

FLOWMETERS
These are now classified under Tariff Item 327 and are free of duty from all sources.

OSCILLOGRAPHS, TESTING AND TELEVISION
Now classified under Tariff Item 327 and free of duty from all sources.

PAVING MACHINES FOR LAYING ROADS AND PAVEMENT CURBING
Now classified under Tariff Item 147 (b) and free of duty from all sources.

PIECE-GOODS, EMBROIDERED, KNITTED AND WOVEN
These are now classified under Tariff Item 73 (1) (a) (xxii) and the duty is 20 per cent. *ad. valorem* from all sources.

RANGE FINDERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC
Now classified under Tariff Item 327 and free of duty from all sources.

RESINS, SYNTHETIC AND ARTIFICIAL COMPOUNDED WITH FIBRE OR FABRIC, IN TUBES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES
Now classified under Tariff Item 205 (1) (e) at a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

RUBBER, CHLORINATED
Now classified under Tariff Item 239 (6) at a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.
NOTE: This reclassification only applies 'in bulk'.

RUTILE
This is now classified under Tariff Item 126 (h) and the duty is 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE
Sodium pentachlorophenate 'in bulk' has been reclassified under Tariff Item 239 (6) and is dutiable at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources. Sodium pentachlorophenate 'not in bulk' has been reclassified under Tariff Item 335 and is dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

VALVES, OIL PIPE LINE
These have been reclassified under Tariff Item 134 (7) dutiable at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

ZINC CONCENTRATES
Now classified under Tariff Item 126 (h) at a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

ZINC, GRANULATED
Now classified under Tariff Item 126 (a) (iii) at a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

ZINC ORE
Now classified under Tariff Item 126 (h) at a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Further Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1841 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of November 9, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty unless otherwise stated:

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
75	By the addition, after paragraph (2), of the following paragraphs:			
	(3) Woven fabrics in the piece, containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk, n.e.e.	—	25%	—
	(4) Woven fabric in the piece, containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of flax, n.e.e.	—	10%	—
78	MAN-MADE FIBRES: By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (9) of the following rate of duty:			
	(9) Woven stiffened fabric in the piece of a kind ordinarily used for interlinings, and hair canvas or hair cloth interlinings in the piece:			
	(a) containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof	5%	5% or	40%
	per yd.	Free	2½ less 5% whichever duty shall be the greater and in addition	10
	per yd.	6½ less 10% (U.K.)	6½ less 10%	—
80	FIBRE, WASTE, FLOCK, YARN, THREADS, TWISTS AND FABRIC IN THE PIECE, N.E.E.: (4) Fabric in the piece, except fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item:			
	(a) Woven:			
	(i) Containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk	—	25%	—
	(ii) Containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of flax	—	10%	—

(*Continued on next page*)

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South Africa (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (4) (a) of the following sub-paragraphs:			
	(i) (no paragraph)			
	(ii) (no paragraph)			
	(v) unprinted, containing cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof (excluding chafer fabrics, worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk or flax).			
	By the substitution, in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (4) (a) for the expression, ', worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk or flax' of the words 'and worsted fabrics'.			
	(vi) Printed:			
	(A) Containing cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof (excluding indigo blue discharge prints, worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk or flax), of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1·10 per lb. by weight of material.			
	By the substitution, in sub-paragraph (vi) (A) of paragraph (4) (a) for the expression,', worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk or flax', of the words 'and worsted fabrics'.			
87	By the addition, after paragraph (6), of the following paragraph:			
	(7) Dog spikes	—	3%	—
118	Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements, n.e.e., but excluding material, domestic machines and vehicles:			
	By the addition, after paragraph (j), of the following paragraphs:			
	(k) cops, pirns, cones, reels and the like, of paper, paper-board or paper-pulp, of a kind used on textile machinery . .	Free (U.K.)	3%	5%
	(l) Tungsten carbide tipped cutting tools for use with industrial machinery . .	Free (U.K.)	3%	5%
120	Aluminium and aluminium alloy manufactures:			
	(c) Extruded sections, excluding products containing more than 0·5 per cent. copper, 4·0 per cent. magnesium, 2·0 per cent. silicon or 0·5 per cent. zinc.			
	By the addition, in the heading to paragraph (c), after the word 'Zinc' of the words 'and in rods or bars'.			
	By the insertion, after paragraph (f), of the following paragraph, the existing (g) becoming paragraph (h):			
	(g) In rods, bars, blocks, ingots or pigs .	—	Free	—
123	Lead:			
	By the addition, after paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:			
	(c) In rods, bars, blocks, ingots or pigs; scrap	—	Free	—
126	By the substitution, for paragraph (e), of the following paragraph:			
	(e) Tungsten carbide tips:			
	(i) for cutting tools	—	Free	—
	(ii) other	—	Free	—
143	(a) Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and steam-jacketed pans, not being for manufacturing or industrial purposes.			
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (a), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (ii) becoming sub-paragraph (iii):			
	(ii) Paraffin (-oil) stoves (wick type) and ovens for use therewith . . .	—	15%	—
	(b) Electrical cooking and heating appliances, not being for industrial purposes:			
	By the insertion, after sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph (b), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (v) becoming sub-paragraph (vi):			
	(v) Laundry ironers other than hand irons.	15% (U.K. and Canada)	20%	—
246	(1) Insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products (excluding disinfectants):			
	(f) Insecticides (excluding those for agricultural pests).			
	By the insertion, in sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph (1), after the word 'pests' of the words 'or with dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (D.D.T.) as basis'.			
251	Boots and shoes:			
	By the insertion, after sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (d), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (ii) becoming sub-paragraph (iii):			
	(ii) Slippers	—	30% or	30%
	per pair	—	— whichever duty shall be the greater	100

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
309	By the substitution, for Item 309 of the following item:			
	309. Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit, n.e.e.	—	20%	—
329	By the addition, after paragraph (5), of the following paragraph:			
	(6) Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude testing apparatus; artificial respiration, ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy or similar apparatus	—	Free	—

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF application List No. 321 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of November 10, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff.

For the withdrawal of rebate facilities on

1. Chrysotile asbestos for the manufacture of floor tiles and floor sheets as provided for under item 709; and
2. Cardboard cores and flanges for packing of pressure sensitive adhesive tapes, labels and tickets provided for under item 591.

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African industries concerned which they would wish to lay before the South African Board of Trade and Industries they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting references C.R.E. 13147/62.

Finnish Trade Directory

The 1962 edition of the 'Finnish Foreign Trade Directory' is now available. Copies: Finnish Foreign Trade Association, E. Esplanaadik 18, Helsinki. Price £3 (including postage by registered surface mail).

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for companies seeking export business can often be obtained for suitable news items through the Central Office of Information, which collects material from industry for distribution overseas through the Government Information Services. C.O.I. is interested in Press and magazine material, films and tape recordings for radio stations. Contact should be made with the appropriate Regional Office at the addresses given below:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1. (Newcastle 28543.)

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119.)

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221.)

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951.)

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8.)

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122.)

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8 (Bristol 37026/7.)

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376.)

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. G. Mould, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199.)

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501.)

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210.)

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327.)

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